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ITAMARATY ASSESSES REAGAN ADMINISTRATION

PY121849 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 11 Jan 81 p 4

[Text] The inauguration of Ronald Reagan on 20 January should mark a change of attitude by the U.S. Government in its relations with Brazil. These relations, which at present are considered normal and correct, should become friendly. This conclusion was made by Itamaraty on the basis of declarations made by members of the Reagan transition team and information provided by Ambassador Azeredo da Silveira from Washington.

The U.S. Government's change of attitude, however, will not induce Brazil to change the basic guidelines of its foreign policy. Itamaraty considers that the implementation of the "universalistic pragmatism" as a foreign policy principle has yielded good results in Brazil's relations with other countries, but it could give rise to divergence with the United States despite our country's desire for cordial relations.

Brazil will not go back to being an unconditional ally of the United States, especially on questions affecting the Latin American continent. Regarding El Salvador, Brazil will not again act as it did in the case of military intervention in the Dominican Republic in 1965, nor will Brazil voice its opinion as Mexico has done branding as "genocidal" that country's current regime while Reagan has been calling it "moderate."

Itamaraty argues that Brazil is a developing country which tries to practice a tension-relieving and open-dialogue policy in Latin America, with no intention of steering the same course of domestic or foreign policy as the other countries on the continent.

Brazil will recognize whoever takes over the government promising to respect international commitments made by previous governments. This is what Brazil did when a rightist military coup took over the government in Bolivia and when a leftist movement took over the government in Nicaragua.

This policy has accrued benefits for Brazil's relations with Southern Cone countries, Andean Group countries, Amazon Treaty countries and Mexico, so it should serve just as well in Central America. So Brazil will not endorse any U.S. attempt to win allies by making allegations that peace and security must be defended in the continent.

According to Itamaraty, Brazil's relations with the United States are sufficiently broad and multifaceted to make contacts stable and resistant to political problems (such as those created by the Carter government) and to trade problems (such as the surcharge on Brazilian goods).

Diplomatic observers believe that the innovation in the relations between the two countries "is the friendly disposition of Reagan who will make it easier to examine questions of common interest more frequently." For instance, nobody is expecting in the future missions such as that of Gen Andrew Goodpaster who came to Brasilia last year asking support for unilaterally imposed sanctions against the Soviet Union due to the invasion of Afghanistan.

The U.S. disposition to make frequent consultations will prevent problems and make unnecessary any high-ranking missions to exert pressure. Contrary to what happened at the beginning of the Carter government, no doubt exists about the continued implementation of the memorandum of understanding signed in 1976 when Secretary of State Henry Kissinger visited Brazil. This memorandum provides for regular political consultations, and the next one should be held in Brasilia, possibly in February.

The list of divergences with political positions of the incoming U.S. Government is long, but in the trade field the divergence only has to do with the old problem of U.S. protectionism. Itamaraty expects that Brazilian manufactured goods will continue to run into difficulties in entering the U.S. market.

One of the political questions that is showing up in the U.S. press frequently refers to the negotiation of a new military agreement, but it is not arousing interest on the part of Brazilian Government officials. There is no indication that Brazil has any inclination to sign a military agreement with the United States, or with any other country for that matter (such as the South Atlantic Pact, for instance).

Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro himself recently declared that military agreements can only be discussed objectively on the basis of concrete proposals, adding that he did not see any real reason to discuss that question for the time being and that he wasn't sure the Americans were interested in that question.

Differences can also spring up over problems related to energy. Brazilian diplomats say that any U.S. intervention in the Middle East would cause concern because it would hamper the oil supply to Brazil. The Brazilian Government does not look with favor upon Reagan's proposal to create a U.S.-Mexican-Canadian "energy common market," because free access to oil sources will make the situation easier for weak partners such as Brazil.

The area of relations with African countries might also be another area of divergence, one not thought of before, with the Americans. Should Reagan go through with his announced intention of supporting South Africa in its conflict with Namibia and the UNITA forces against Angola, he will be creating problems with Brazil, which condemns the racial segregation policy of Pretoria and which looks upon Angola as one of its best trade partners.

While all those problems are predictable. Nothing can be said about the nuclear question. Itamaraty has no clear indication as to the new U.S. Government's attitude regarding the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement and the supplementary agreements being signed with France, some Latin American countries and Iraq. Up to now there are only slight indications that Reagan may have a softer attitude than Carter on nuclear questions. Although Itamaraty considers it premature to anticipate problems, it believes that "divergences result from the fact that the United States is a superpower that wants to play a dominant role."

The opinion of Brazilian diplomats is that with Alexander Haig at the Department of State, the new U.S. policy will be better defined and easier understood in Latin American and elsewhere. The diplomats believe that the Reagan government's foreign policy "will be ideologically oriented, will be better structured and will have firmer lines of command, thus doing away with the ambiguity that was the hallmark of the Carter government with more than one spokesman at any given time." In the opinion of Itamaraty, "it will be easier now to determine what the U.S. Government wants and then to negotiate with it."

ITAMARATY ANNOUNCES SALE OF SOYBEANS TO USSR

PY130021 Paris AFP in Spanish 2141 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Brasilia, 12 Jan (AFP)--The Brazilian Foreign Ministry today announced that a short time ago Brazil signed a contract to deliver from 300,000 to 400,000 tons of soybeans to the Soviet Union.

This is the first time that Brazil has sold soybeans directly to the Soviet Union without using the Chicago Grain Exchange as an intermediary, the ministry added. This type of sale is usually made through multinational companies.

The ministry gave no details regarding the conditions and the date of the contract drawn up between Eksportkhleb (USSR) and the Brazilian state company COBEC (Brazilian Warehouses and Trade Company).

Last year Brazil refused to join the Washington-led grain export boycott against the Soviet Union.

COSTA RICA

UNION EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR SALVADORAN PEOPLE

PA100428 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] A Costa Rican workers confederation has expressed its solidarity with the Salvadoran people. The Genuine Federation of Democratic Workers, CATD, has expressed its solidarity and has stated it will ask the Carazo government to reconsider its support for the Salvadoran military junta.

The announcement was made by CATD Secretary General Carlos Vargas, who appeared on television today along with several representatives of the Salvadoran Labor Unity Committee, CUS, who are visiting Costa Rica.

Vargas said that everyone is aware of the genocide that is being committed in El Salvador and the lack of freedoms and labor exploitation that have reached unknown levels in that Central American country. That is why, he added, the Costa Rican workers have decided to offer our solidarity to the Salvadoran people, who are represented by the CUS delegates. He also said that the CATD will ask the ILO to undertake an investigation into the situation of the Salvadoran workers.

A leader of the Salvadoran Labor Unity Committee, who along with two other representatives of the organization has been visiting Costa Rica for the past few days in an attempt to obtain the Costa Rican workers' solidarity with the Salvadoran people's struggle, said the Salvadoran labor class is ready to participate in the general strike.

He said that the purpose of the general strike announced by the unions is to protest the high unemployment rate, the economic recession and the high cost of living.

Eugenio Alvarez, another CUS representative, said that the strike falls within the framework of the preparations for the popular insurrection. He indicated that the Salvadoran labor class is only waiting for the order to the Revolutionary Democratic Front to begin the paralyzation of the country. He added that the general strike will also be held to demand an end to repression, the state of siege, the military encirclement of defenseless towns and the release of political prisoners and imprisoned union members.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT LEADERS COMMENT ON CURRENT SITUATION

11 January News Conference

PA130143 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 11 Jan 81

[News conference held by junta President Jose Napoleon Duarte, Vice President Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Defense Minister Col Guillermo Garcia and Special Minister Jose Antonia Morales Ehrlich in the honor room of the presidential palace--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, what is your opinion regarding Nicaraguan and Cuban involvement in this situation?

[Duarte] I believe that today, and since 1700 yesterday, you have been listening to La Voz de Nicaragua, Radio Havana, Moscow Radio and that radio station in Cost Rica, Radio Continente. They are fully identified with the Marxist position and, thus, they have broadcast propaganda in an open interference in Salvadoran affairs by broadcasting false information, which cannot be accepted because this is improper interference by those sectors. Therefore, I am certain that the Salvadoran people repudiate this intervention. The response is: No to intervention.

[Question] Miguel Angel Reyes, of CROMOS of Colombia. The following question concerns the elections that the government junta has promised for this year. When would they be held and how?

[Duarte] With great pleasure, the government junta has proved in the last months of the past year that the pledge to hold elections within the shortest possible time still stands. This means that within a few days, we will appoint the central elections council, which will be the authority that will do two things: prepare the new electoral law and prepare the electoral registers. We believe that this will take a maximum of 10 months. Therefore, near the end of the year, around September or October, those documents will have been prepared by the central elections council, and as of that moment it will be possible to convoke elections.

Therefore, we hope that before the end of the year, the central elections council will call elections to be held in the early months of next year--if possible, in March of next year. This is our hope, our firm hope, and we will do everything possible to try to fulfill this pledge which is not only something of interest to the junta but also, we are sure, the logical, sensible solution to this situation of violent conflict that has prevailed in the country for such a long time.

[Question] Miguel Angel Reyes. How will elections be held and what parties will participate? Will the leftwing be allowed?

[Duarte] All political parties organized within the democratic framework will have the right to participate. Therefore, the parties will be allowed to organize regardless of whether they are from left, right, up or down. They will all have rights, as long as their objective is democracy. Therefore, the left has the right to participate, as long as it accepts the democratic bases for participating in government.

[Question] (Denor) of the BBC, London. What would you say to the charge that the corruption and the massacres of the army have caused this situation?

[Duarte] I believe that is an interpretation that is, first of all, subjective but, more than that, it shows a lack of knowledge of the true situation in the country. It is based on circumstantial events. But the underlying cause of the problems of violence that we are facing are structural, not circumstantial. The cause consists of all the phenomena of injustice and lack of freedom that the country has experienced in the past 50 years.

Well then, those structural conditions generated circumstantial actions and these actions in turn in recent years indisputably led first to abuse of authority and then to corruption. That is true. Therefore, we are struggling precisely to change both those circumstantial and structural conditions in order to bring the country to a new concept of society with new values which should be honesty, respect for the law and social discipline to produce a social order that is acceptable to all.

[Question] Renato Camarga of Radio Pacifica. Mr President, how capable is the government of controlling the present situation?

[Duarte] This leads me to analyze what has happened today and yesterday. The gentlemen of the extreme left and their guerrillas decided to stage what they call a final offensive and to this end, they prepared to attack various sectors of the country. The result has been an absolute failure, a failure at each of the places they attacked. They attacked Chalatenango and they failed. They attacked Zacatecoluca and they failed. They even attacked certain parts of San Salvador and they failed. They went to the extreme of taking hostages , as was the case with the Morales Ehrlich family and they also failed because the hostages were rescued by the army.

The only exception was the case of Santa Ana, where there was not really a guerrilla action, but rather an internal problem, a problem of internal sabotage within the army. You all know of the case of treason by an army official within the armed forces.

In this regard, I believe that the situation in the country is totally under control at this time, and there is no problem at this time. Vice President Colonel Gutierrez and Colonel Garcia have arrived and will accompany me during this conference.

As I was saying, the sectors who launched this action have failed in every area and the army has demonstrated that it is capable of responding fully to the situation in the country. Therefore, to answer you clearly at this time, the armed forces are completely in control of the country.

[Question] Victor Barbosa Ponte of INTERPRESS, Rome. Members of the junta: There are reports of fighting in several parts of the country. I would like you to briefly sum up the situation that has existed in the country in the past 24 hours, to give a brief statement of your opinion and also to say when the curfew will be lifted.

[Gutierrez] I would say that some acts of violence have occurred in some parts of the country. Actually, the area in which we have had most problems has been the city of Santa Ana where, as you know, a captain allowed a group of subersives, including a lieutenant who had been discharged, into the garrison and they proceeded to set fire to the installations after killing the senior officer of the brigade, Col Baltazar Valdes.

They later took some 60 soldiers out with them and they began to carry out acts of destruction in the city. The other troops came out when the installations were set on fire and the situation was later brought under control. Later, the units were reorganized. Afterwards, reinforcements arrived in Santa Ana and completely restored order in the city.

We also have had problems in the north part of that department, in the city of Metapan. At this moment, a detachment of reinforcements should be arriving in the area where subversive individuals had surrounded the security corps that are maintaining order in that small city.

With regard to other action, last night we had problems in Tecoluca, which were resolved by detachment 5 from San Vicente, and early this morning, at 0300, an attack was launched at the city of Chalatenango which lasted until this morning. The situation was brought under control and the individuals who had attacked the garrison had camped in a school in the northern sector of the city and in the new hospital in Chalatenango.

There was also an attack on the garrison in Zacatecoluca and at the security corps. Snipers were firing from the church. There was also a heavy attack at the engineers instruction center, but the situation in the city is basically under control, except for two points: the old hospital as it is called, which is on the outskirts of the city on the way to Tecoluca, and at the bus terminal.

[Question] Mr President, could you give us specific data on how many guerrillas have been killed, how many casualties have been sustained by the army, how many guerrillas are believed to exist and what future they might have?

[Duarte] Before answering, I am going to ask you to excuse me. [Special Agrarian Reform Minister] Morales is calling me on the telephone. I am going to answer him.

[Question] Colonel Gutierrez, would you be kind enough to give us a figure on the number of guerrillas who have been killed, casualties in the army, an approximate number of guerrillas who have gone into action in the past few hours and your opinion on the future of the guerrillas, that is, whether this action could last 2 or 3 days or whether it can be prolonged?

[Gutierrez] Well, we really do not have exact figures on the number of deaths we have sustained and actually, actions of this type appear to be large-scale, but for instance, in Santa Ana this morning, we know for certain of the death of Colonel Valdes. We had two officers injured and another was injured lately, making it three and I think that four soldiers were killed.

In actions in Chalchuapa, apparently there were six injured on our side and in the park, the enemy had 40 casualties. For other actions in Santa Ana, I do not have the number of deaths on their side, but I imagine that there were many. Our reports indicate that some 500 guerrillas were involved in actions in Santa Ana. They are commanded by Captain Mena Sandoval. Most of them are women and children, with some 80 or 90 well armed individuals. The others are children from 9 to 14 years of age and women who are also armed with handguns, grenades and pistols.

We do not know how many are involved in Metapan, nor do we know how many casualties have been sustained in the other cities. We have no idea of how many of them died in Chalatenango. We lost another officer, but not in combat. He was on his way from Usulutan to San Vicente and was machinegunned as he was passing through San Marcos (Ley). That is all I can tell you at this point because I do not have the exact figures on the situation.

[Question] Mario Rosenthal of the NEWS GAZETTE. Mr President, last night my wife turned on Radio Nicaragua in my home. The news was so alarming that my poor wife almost fainted. There was evidently a complete support for the subversives. There were interviews with their leaders, interviews with the captains reading the general orders. I would like to know if the Salvadoran Government is going to protest this intervention in the internal affairs of this country.

[Duarte] The Salvadoran Government wishes to make it clear that it does not accept any intervention and, of course, it rejects that pack of lies that have been told over the Marxist radio stations that are established in America and in the rest of the socialist world. I believe this is what the Salvadoran people want. I believe that Colonel Garcia has something to say.

[Garcia] I just wanted to say that I have a cassette which you might like to see on the equipment that we have at the back of the room. It shows a military action which took place today. It is demonstration of how the subversives act and the international aid that is provided to it, as can be seen from the material that is captured. I invite you, if you will be so kind, to view this cassette on the equipment at the back of the room.

[Duarte] Allow me a few moments to tell the Salvadoran people that they can be confident that the government and the armed forces are prepared to protect them in every circumstance. Tomorrow, let's all go to work. That is important. That is how they contribute to the pacification of the country. So let all the Salvadoran people go out to work tomorrow, making a great effort to help in the pacification of the country. This will be, I repeat, the year of pacification. We are going to carry out this great offensive of peace that has begun with this effort of the Salvadoran people.

[Question] My question was when the curfew would be lifted.

[Duarte] I answered you. I said that with great pleasure I was informing you that the curfew will be lifted when it is necessary, when there are no longer actions by the extreme leftists who are seeking to create problems. That is the situation. Therefore, for the being, for the sake of peace in the country, it has been imposed today and will be maintained for at least a couple more days and then we will see what the situation is like.

Duarte Comments

PA122301 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Jan 81 p 1-A

[Excerpts] In an exclusive statement to LA PRENSA, Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the Salvadoran civilian-military junta, said that no city in El Salvador has been taken by the guerrillas in their announced final offensive against the government. This interview took place at 2200 last night through a telephone call to the presidential house, in an effort by LA PRENSA to obtain the latest information about events in El Salvador.

Speaking calmly and slowly the president said that yesterday the guerrillas probably deployed their full strength, approximately 3,000 men. The president explained that the situation in El Salvador has worsened because of the distorted reports by the international press, and said that the government has established a curfew mainly to protect the people.

Regarding a possible general strike in El Salvador, the president said that he knew nothing about any such announcement, and said that if it turned out to be true it would probably have the same fate as the 9 January strike which was a failure because the people did not support it. Duarte said that what the guerrillas are probably trying to do is scare the people so that they would not go to their work sites, but that he was certain that they would not accomplish this goal.

Commenting on the guerrilla offensive, he said that the junta had taken preventive measures in the past few days that weakened the guerrillas' capabilities. However, he continued, it is to be expected that they will continue their efforts in the coming days, but their main offensive has already been defeated.

He said that up until that very moment no Salvadoran cities had been taken over by the guerrillas, that the situation in the country has slowly been brought under control, and that the government is not holding talks of any kind with Guillermo Ungo, recently appointed president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front.

Asked if Colonel Majano might have had any bearing on the success of the final offensive in El Salvador President Duarte said that the government does not know Majano's whereabouts, and that he did not believe that Majano's statements would have had any significant effect on the guerrilla attacks which comprised the final offensive.

Duarte said he does not know what stands other governments are now taking regarding the intensification of the guerrilla offensive in El Salvador, but he openly accused certain Costa Rican stations of irresponsibly carrying distorted reports about the situation in El Salvador.

The president of the junta told LA PRENSA that he has no evidence that Mr Ungo would like to seek political solutions in a dialogue, and said that in any event, the guerrilla "commanders" themselves are the ones who have decisionmaking power in this regard on behalf of the guerrillas.

Regarding the country's economic situation, President Duarte said that productive activities continue and that what is needed now are credits for the purchase of raw materials.

Finally, the president said that so far there has been no evidence of foreign guerrillas participating in the final offensive.

Morales Ehrlich News Conference

PA122201 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Statement by Antoino Morales Ehrlich, member of the Salvadoran Government junta, during news conference at Salvadoran Embassy in San Jose; date not given--live or recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...totally normal and peaceful. There is bus service. The stores are open throughout the country. In addition, as you will understand, the process is advancing and things tend to become normal. not concerning this incident, but concerning the situation as a whole, in the entire country.

I will take a few more minutes to tell you that events in El Salvador do not constitute a simple plan of violence for the sake of violence per se. Instead, a different type of development is taking place.

A different type of society is also being built, in which we seek to have an authentic democracy. We also [word indistinct] pluralism, an egalitarian society, and especially a participatory society. It means the people will be participating, organized as communities and intermediate organizations, which will determine their destiny.

In this sense, we have achieved much. The reforms we have implemented have been really profound. Much has been achieved, and we have achieved this in an atmosphere of great violence. This is undeniable because there are warring sides which were not prepared to grant us the opportunity to create a social model different from the ones we have known and which, as a matter of fact, may constitute an option and a definitive model for the future life of our Latin America.

I also want to caution you that, contrary to all threats and predictions made by the right and the left, the country is advancing. The rightist gentlemen had said that this process would fail. They took pains to create an economic problem. [Word indistinct] (?said) that the process would not advance, that they would succeed in stopping it. However, I want to tell you that the Salvadoran process is irreversible, that the revolution is advancing, that the land is in the hands of the peasants. We have enacted laws which I think are the most sweeping laws in all Latin America and, fortunately, their results have been very successful. Banking has been nationalized. Our foreign trade is also nationalized. In this sense, we have qualitatively changed our society.

The people are gradually understanding their process. Despite some misinformation, or the problems we inherited, the people are also advancing and at yearend we enacted a law on economic stabilization that will allow us to find our way again and overcome the economic problems to a large extent. With this law we have frozen wages and salaries of the public and private sectors. The law reduces rental costs and medical and laboratory fees. It sets ceiling prices on (?certain) products to avert an increase in the cost of living.

I want to tell you that, contrary to the predictions of the extreme left--they said at first that no planting was going to be done and you know that we have planted and have amply fulfilled our goals--the harvest is about to end and we have had no major problem even though some extreme leftists tried to boycott it and threatened many times to stop, or prevent the harvest. However, they have not succeeded and I doubt that their impact was even 1 percent. The harvests of some products like coffee, cotton, corn--all those --have been completed and others are in the final stage of completion.

Even though coffee prices are poor, this guarantees us a foreign exchange income for the country, a normalizing development, and it allows us to prepare for a new agricultural year and to predict a decisive stage of pacification. [sentence indistinct]

Avalos Navarrete Message

PA130010 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2202 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Message to the Salvadoran people by junta member Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete, no place given--live or recorded]

[Text] Salvadoran people, dear fellow citizens: I am honored to be able to address you at this critical time in our fatherland, at these difficult moments when the fatherland is receiving the maximum sacrifice of the best of its children.

As you all know, an international campaign against our country is underway. There is constant talk about the number of dead, about the violence in our country. However, there is no mention of the decisive achievements which the revolutionary government junta, along with [words indistinct], have accomplished during this year of government.

We have all been working. And when I say all of us I mean you also. The people have also been working. The people have also shown with their attitude, with their calm behavior, their accomplishment of their daily tasks, that they reject violence, that they oppose violence.

We have often spoken of terrorism. We have talked of terrorist actions, but to many persons, to many of you dear fellow citizens, terrorism continues to be just another word. I would like to tell you in a few words what terrorism is all about. Terrorism involves all those actions which (?unbalanced), crazy persons carry out against the people, against the people's sources of work. For what reason? Their main objective is to sow fear, to create uncertainty among the people, to take their sources of work away from them, to set fire to or place a bomb at the small stores, the small businesses, so that the people will become fearful and will not have a source of work, or a way to earn a living for one's self or for one's family. This is terrorism's main objective: to create confusion and to (?do away with the sources of) work.

They say that these are vindications for society. But vindications are not accomplished by destroying the sources of work nor by killing people. These vindications must be accomplished in peace. All Salvadorans have an obligation: the obligation to create a new society, a just society; a society where the Salvadoran man, the new Salvadoran man, can consider himself free; where he has the right to work, the right to better health, to a complete education, a society where the Salvadoran man will not be [words indistinct] because of his political ideas, but will be able to express them freely: In the [words indistinct], in the public plazas, the offices, at work, in the coffeeshops, anywhere he wants to, and where, when election time comes around, he will be able to cast his vote for the ideas he deems suitable.

Additionally, we want a democratic society. A society where the will of the majority of the people will be respected byall factions, a peaceful society, A society where we can build the new El Salvador in peace.

However, all of this is being interrupted by the extremist groups which are currently trying to take our country in to the greatest chaos, so that from this total destruction they can establish a society with totalitarian ideas. The Salvadoran people do not want this. The government and its armed forces have understood this very well and that is why this government and the armed forces of the people are struggling so that this society can become as I described it before: just, humane, worthy, free and democratic.

In the past few days we have been submerged in problems [passage indistinct].

These gentlemen are trying to achieve general confusion. They are trying to create the greatest possible uncertainty among the people. We all know that they called for a general strike which would be carried out along with their military final offensive. The people--you, my dear fellow citizens--have given an enormous [word indistinct] to that international propaganda because today everyone showed up for work. All the public employees, all the workers, the market vendors, the merchants, the entire country is working in spite of the disorders that took place over the weekend.

This deserves congratulations from me and from my fellow members of the revolutionary government junta, not only our congratulations but also our recognition for the bravery of this people who, with this attitude, are showing their rejection of violence, are trying to tell those gentlemen who are trying to sow our country [as heard], that are trying to drown our country in blood, are telling them: Gentlemen, enough of violence!

(?Let us express) our ideas, look at our differences. Let us hold a dialogue. This government has always been in favor of a dialogue. The people, with their brave and forceful attitude, are showing them that they do not want violence.

I congratulate the people for this attitude. But I also have to tell the people not to believe the lies that are being broadcast over foreign radio stations about what is happening here in El Salvador.

My dear people, you must have confidence in your government. You must have confidence in your armed forces. We will never lie to you. Just like we did yesterday, when we explained the truth about the events throughout the country, in the same manner we will continue to inform you truthfully about what is happening. Do not even believe the lies and the rumors that originate in our territory. Be confident that this government will not fail you. Be confident that we will constantly tell you the truth about what is happening and that we will be willing to defend our people until the end. Thank you, Salvadoran people.

REPORTS ON MILITARY SITUATION IN INTERIOR, CAPITAL

AFP Report

PA121933 Paris AFP in Spanish 1837 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Jan (AFP)--Several towns in the interior, including Cinquera, 70 km northeast of San Salvador, and San Esteban Catarina, 60 km to the east, have been occupied by guerrilla groups, according to reports reaching this capital today.

Despite the government claims to have no information on the "details of the situation" prevailing in the Cabanas and San Vicente Departments, stories reaching here stress that the rebels have executed "at least 60 government informers and 4 or 5 national guardsmen."

Official reports noted, however, that "the situation is under control" in Santa Ana, Metapan, Zacatecoluca, Chalchuapa and Chalatenango, where "the armed forces are closely patrolling the area."

Meanwhile, the "Insinca" textile factory in Apopa, 13 km north of San Salvador, today joined the general strike called by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR).

In this respect the national guard general director, Carlos Vides, stressed the strike "has had no success," and in many sectors "the guerrillas had to force the workers to join the strike," which, according to Vides, "shows the failure of the rebel strategy."

Government junta President Jose Napoleon Duarte today visited the San Salvador barracks and the markets, where he talked with the troops and merchants and thanked them for their cooperation, according to the official bulletin.

At one of the barracks Duarte was able to observe 100 mortars "with which the guerrillas tried to attack the barracks," according to the army report.

At another barracks he was shown "war material of Soviet and Chinese manufacture" captured from the rebels which the army describes as "evidence of foreign intervention."

National Guard Director Carlos Vides stressed, meanwhile, that the guerrillas' "strategy has failed" while "abroad they have won the war." "According to stories distributed abroad," he said, "the leftists have taken several barracks in San Salvador and are in control of 12 communities in the outskirts of the capital, all of which is totally false."

"Apparently," he added, "those were the rebel plans, but they released the news before carrying out the action."

"The guard has only lost six members in the last 48 hours," Vides concluded, "which shows the real situation in the country."

Government Report

PA122117 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1906 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Armed forces contingents have continued military operations throughout the country in an attempt to stop the outbreaks of subversive activity that have taken place in various towns.

In Santa Rosa de Lima, extremists surrounded the city, but the military troops chased them away and the problem has been resolved. The citizens have said they're fully satisfied with the resolution of the problem.

In Chalatenango and Zacatecoluca, the subversives had taken refuge in the city hospitals, but the armed forces managed to dislodge them. This means that the problems of Chalatenango and Zacatecoluca were solved today.

In Suchitoto, the extremist groups staged disturbances in order to create confusion among the inhabitants. They attempted to carry out violent acts against the townspeople, but the problem was also resolved and the army is in control.

In San Isidro, Cabanas Department, there were disorders and acts of harassment, but the town is also under the control of the armed forces. In Santa Clara, San Vicente, there have been incidents of harassment, but the area is also under army control.

In Gotera, Morazan, the subversive groups are still staging operations against the townspeople, but the situation is almost under control.

In Cinquera, Cabanas Department, an effort is being made to bring the situation under control, and the same is true in Soyapango, where there were some street disturbances.

The foregoing shows that the armed forces are doing their duty of ensuring the tranquillity of the citizens in the face of aggression from extremist groups which are determined to continue the bloodshed, for which they are solely to blame.

Citizens should remain calm, go to their jobs and act prudently, remembering above all, that we are under martial law and that from 1900 to 0500, they must not move about or remain in the streets because it is dangerous.

In this manner, by exemplary behavior, the people are also participating in the national pacification offensive announced by President Duarte in a recent news conference.

FMLN Reports

PA121434 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Excerpts] We will now give a summary of the military activities carried out by fighters of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, in various fronts with the participation of the residents of various locations. This summary includes military activities since 10 January.

Yesterday, Sunday, battles continued in various departments, including Chalatenango, La Paz, Morazan, Usulutan and others. In several cities of those departments, particularly their capitals, there were heavy battles with favorable results for the FMLN forces.

Other strategic objectives occupied yesterday by FMLN fighters were: the (?Oro) bridge over the Lempa River, the country's biggest river, was attacked with mortar fire and other artillery weapons. The Chalatenango garrison was forced to ask for the help of the air force. The national guard posts in the cities of Apopa, Quezaltepeque and Nejapa were attacked.

The San Vicente garrison was also attacked with mortar and rifle fire. In western El Salvador the repressive forces of Metapan and Chalchuapa were attacked.

In various places many soldiers, noncommissioned officers and several officers have joined the FMLN forces.

On the main northern highway, there were intense battles and the enemy suffered numerous casualties. A large number of weapons has been recovered.

Villa Victoria, Morazan Department which was seized on the 10th, the first day of the offensive, continues to be occupied by the FMLN fighters.

The city of Santa Ana is occupied by the FMLN and the civilian population is participating with the insurgent forces. Yesterday, heavy shooting of heavy weapons were heard in the clashes between our fighters and the military forces of tyranny.

There were clashes in Chalchuapa, which is occupied by the revolutionary forces. The people are participating with the FMLN.

There were heavy clashes in Mejicanos and Cuscatancingo on Sunday morning. The guerrillas continued holding the cities.

FMLN fighters confronted soldiers of the enemy's army in the towns of Colon and Lourdes, west of the capital on the road to Santa Ana. These towns have been occupied by our heroic fighters.

In San Vicente Department, the revolutionary guerrillas occupied the towns of San Esteban Catarina and Santa Clara. San Vicente is practically besieged by the revolutionary guerrillas. Clashes continued yesterday in Zacatecoluca, capital of La Paz Department.

The government in the national radio network admitted that there were heavy attacks on the garrison of Santa Ana, Zacatecoluca and Chalchuapa. The fascist government constantly says that the situation is under control in the capital and gives three telephone numbers so that the people will report the possible presence of guerrillas. But the people should not take part in treason.

Santa Ana was completely occupied yesterday by FMLN fighters who maintain their positions in different areas of the city.

The night before last, the garrison of the 2d Infantry Brigade was set on fire. A complete company of 160 men deserted along with its captain, Emilio Mena Sandoval. The commander of that garrison, Col Baltazar Alfonso Valdes, was executed by the rebels, who have joined the FMLN fighters.

The insurgents have placed barricades in the roads leading to Santa Ana and have entrenched themselves in strategic locations such as the Republic of Venezuela School and the highway department buildings. They also maintain positions in several places from where they fire against the reinforcements sent from the Sonsonate garrison. An armored personnel carrier was deployed in the area near the garrison and fired its 50 caliber machinegun against our fighters. However, the soldiers were unable to advance due to the fire from the guerrillas' trenches.

Heavy fighting is taking place in [name indistinct]. Our guerrillas have consolidated their positions. Public transportation has been suspended and thousands of people are walking along the roads that lead to the country's western towns.

Santa Tecla is also occupied by the revolutionary guerrillas. Other towns in the west which were seized last night by the FMLN are: Tepecoyo, Ateos and San Julian.

San Miguel, capital of San Miguel Department, is under siege as are other departmental capitals in the interior.

Our people's victory is increasingly nearer. Long live the heroic FMLN fighters.

FMLN Spokesman

PA130119 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 2000 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Radio Noticias del Continente continues reporting on the most recent events in El Salvador. We will now transmit the latest developments which have taken place in that Central American country, as reported by telephone by Victor Guerrero, spokesman for the FMLN general headquarters:

[Begin recording] [Guerrero] From somewhere in El Salvador, I am going to report on the latest developments duly confirmed by our news services throughout the country. This is a roundup of our official reports. The national guard garrison in El Paraiso, Chalatenango Department, fell to our forces at 0100 on 12 January and the army garrison which has approximately 600 men, among them 500 former Somozist guardsmen, as Commander Ferman Cienfuegos has reported, is under siege. At the same time, it was confirmed that our forces occupied Chalatenango in the northern part of the country. This was confirmed by Col Marco Tukio Gonzalez of the army information service. The fall of Metapan, north of Santa Ana, also fell to our forces. This town is near the border with Guatemala in a strategic zone near El Tricinio. This is a highland near the border where fierce clashes took place weeks ago.

At 0530 it was confirmed that the attack on Suchitoto, Cuscatlan Department, some 60 km from San Salvador, took place. The attack was launched with rifles, mortars, bazookas and M-30 machineguns. At the same time, we received reports that the national guard, the police department, the penitentiary, the navy and other progovernment groups had been attacked in Suchitoto. Our units continued reporting that the municipality was in a state of rebellion. Commander Federico was in charge of the forces fighting in Suchitoto.

We were informed at 0700 that fierce combat was taking place near Cojutepeque. This is the latest we have in relation to armed combats.

A previous analysis of the situation indicates that the enemy is located in some sectors and that our forces have forced them to take position in their garrisons, which practically eliminates their possibility of maneuvering.

We believe that our forces are stronger in the following departments: San Vicente, La Paz, Chalatenango, Santa Ana, La Union, Usulutan and Morazan.

The situation in San Salvador is at this moment very difficult for the enemy.

We also wish to report that the political-diplomatic offensive is underway and that the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] joint political-diplomatic commission will soon go on tours and hold a news conference. We believe that our companeros will be making important statements in the next 24 hours.

[Question] Victor Guerrero, we would like to ask you a couple of questions. Do you have further information regarding the situation in Santa Ana, in the western zone, and what happened in Ilopango last night? We would like to know if the FMLN attacks against the air force have been resumed?

[Answer] As a matter of fact, the zone of Santa Ana Department is practically under our control. The same is also true in Ilopango and San Salvador. As you have heard from the international news, fierce combat is going on everywhere in the country and this fighting is showing the people's power. We also wish to announce that another offensive will be launched in the next hours from the positions we have under control.

[Question] One last question, Victor Guerrero: Last night Radio Noticias del Continente interviewed Colonel Coto, spokesman for the Salvadoran Armed Forces, whom we asked the meaning of controlling a zone. We are posing the same question to you. What does it mean to the FMLN to have control of an area of territory?

[Answer] So far, we cannot exactly say we have total control of a particular territory. In some zones there is a real struggle between the people's power and the bourgeoisie's power, and there are some zones in which we do have practical control. We say we control a territory when we have neutralized or defeated the enemy forces and when we have organized the population to abide by the instructions given by our units; in other words, when we can start building the people's power. In some sectors of the country this practically exists, where the population is abiding by the instructions given by our forces. [end recording]

GROUPS URGE WORKERS TO SUPPORT GENERAL STRIKE

FMLN Communique

PA121354 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Communique released to the Salvadoran people by the general command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, read by Commander Salvador Cayetano Carpio--recorded]

[Text] Salvadoran people, workers in the fields and in the cities, public employees, unionists:

During these historic moments for our fatherland, when thousands of Salvadorans have taken up arms to oust the criminal military-Christian Democratic junta that is responsible for so many massacres, and for so much persecution, misery and exploitation; during these moments when all over the country, the (alert) combatants of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) are dealing harsh blows to the army that serves a government that represents only the interests of the oligarchy and imperialism, the FMLN general command expresses its total support for the call made by the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] and the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] for an indefinite general political strike beginning on Monday, 12 January.

At this point, the general strike represents a powerful weapon which, in the face of the people's attacks, will help to quickly overthrow the present crumbling regime.

The FMLN general command makes a fervent and revolutionary appeal to the workers in ranches, farms, miners, factories and the public institutions, to all of the country's workers, urging them to (obey) the FDR's and CRM's call for a general strike immediately.

By participating in the general strike, you brother worker, are actively contributing to the definite destruction of the tyranny and to the construction of a new fatherland where freedom, work and happiness for all prevails. By participating in the general strike, you, worker, are combatively supporting the people's army, which is successfully fighting with firmness, discipline and boldness to overthrow the tyranny.

Everybody must support the general strike. Workers, joint the combative general strike, support the general offensive and the insurrection. United we will fight to the final victory. Revolution or death, we shall win.

El Salvador, 11 January 1981.

FDR Committee Announcement

PA130130 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0031 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] San Jose, 12 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--A nationwide general strike in El Salvador beginning tomorrow, Tuesday, was announced this afternoon by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) of El Salvador.

Mario Flores Maca, Eduardo Dada, Gabriel Gallegos and Ricardo Sol affirmed that as of today at noon, 27 factories in San Salvador were paralyzed.

The FDR representatives said that the strike will strengthen the military actions of the guerrilla units of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN).

After stating that El Salvador is experiencing a general and not a final offensive, because only the conditions will determine the moment it will begin, the four political leaders said that the strike will shorten the time needed for our country to install a truly democratic and revolutionary government to replace the criminal Christian Democratic-military junta.

Flores Macal, leader of the Salvadoran Social Democracy, charged that Honduran airplanes had bombed some border regions in an action directed to support the demoralized army.

He reiterated the report by guerrilla sources that many of the Salvadoran Air Force airplanes had been damaged or destroyed during an attack which they staged against Ilopango Airport. This version has been denied by the Salvadoran Government, which claims that during the guerrila incursion there were no considerable losses in the military airport.

Eduardo Dada said: In El Salvador the people have joined the insurrection.

Denying reports by the Salvadoran Government that the army controls all territory, the political leader recalled that the military had to suspend all guarantees yesterday to try to recover lost ground.

The four FDR representatives agreed in pointing out that the Christian Democratic army has been dealt harsh blows during the past 48 hours by the members of the revolutionary units which control a large part of national territory.

Flores Macal emphasized the decision adopted by more than 200 soldiers in the past few hours to join the guerrillas with all of their military equipment. In this manner, the political leader alluded to the apparent decision of a military corp of Santa Ana garrison, the second most important city in El Salvador, to desert the army and join the guerrillas.

Both Flores and the other FDR members voiced their confidence that the call for the strike will be heeded by the Salvadoran people.

CAPITAL'S INHABITANTS REPORTEDLY IGNORE STRIKE CALL

PA121906 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador--Salvadorans filled buses and other public transportation vehicles today to go to work, apparently ignoring a leftwing call for a general strike.

Stores opened at the usual time and activities were normal.

Last night there was sporadic shooting in some places in the capital but no victims have been reported thus far.

Yesterday the government imposed martial law between 1900 and 0500, which entitles the military to fire at persons who do not stop when ordered during those hours.

Last night it was reported once more over the national radio network that anyone requiring to go out for some compelling reason could call the national guard and transportation would be provided by Red Cross or Green Cross ambulances. Constitutional guarantees were suspended in March when the state of emergency was decreed. It has been renewed every 30 days.

Scattered shooting has also been reported in the interior of the country, mainly north and east of San Salvador in the provinces of San Vicente and Morazan. Military sources denied newspaper reports that the towns of Santa Clara and San Esteban Catarina, in San Vicente, had fallen in leftist hands.

MAJANO SAYS ARMED FORCES STRUGGLE 'USELESS'

PA121305 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0458 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Former government junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, whose present whereabouts is not known, has issued a document denouncing and criticizing the armed forces' pact with the Christian Democratic Party, which is defending the interests of a minority.

According to Majano, there are three reasons why the armed forces' confrontation with the people is useless. First, the government is unpopular due to its evident maneuvers to remove several members from power.

Second, the government is leading the armed forces toward a confrontation with the people, which has been taking place for days.

Third, the armed forces must not continue to commit themselves with something as senseless as this armed struggle.

The letter sent to an international agency denies alleged statements by the colonel.

The statements dealt with the assassination of Jose Rodolfo Viera, president of the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation. Those statements were never made.

Colonel Majano added that he would not mind dying or shedding his blood for a just cause.

Further Details

PA122014 Paris AFP in Spanish 1923 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 12 Jan (AFP)--El Salvador "is experiencing an uprising of huge proportions," Col Adolfo Majano, former member of the government junta, told reporters, according to information released here today by the INDEPENDENT PRESS AGENCY (AIP), which is close to Salvadoran opposition circles.

AIP said that Majano, who lives in hiding in San Salvador, reminded officers of the armed forces that "they must first think about the future of the country and of their military institution, which must not be committed to a senseless cause."

The former junta member explained, however, that "it is not yet time to reveal my plans for the immediate future," although he agrees "to fight to the end, even at the cost of one's own life, for a just cause responding to the people's aspirations."

OPPOSITION FIGURES ANALYZE, COMMENT ON EVENTS

FDR's Guillermo Ungo

PA121746 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1650 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 12 Jan (EFE)--Guillermo Ungo, president of the Revoluti ary Democratic Front (FDR), said here today that he expects that the Salvadoran "rev utionary" forces will win before 20 January.

The political leader also announced that a government which "is not socialist" b nationalist, independent, anti-imperialist and antioligarchic is "about to be es blished" in El Salvador.

Ungo expressed confidence that the Salvadoran rebel forces will achieve victory l fore Ronald Reagan takes office in the United States (on 20 January) but he added tha in any case if the popular victory takes longer a "government in arms" will be created.

The top FDR leader said that "we can only speak of weeks or very few months" reg ding the guerrilla victory. He warned that the current popular offensive in El Salva r is a "general" offensive and that the "final" offensive is being prepared.

Regarding the government, Ungo stressed that "we are not thinking of a governmen in exile" and that "it will not be a socialist government or one with a socialist pr gram."

He indicated that it will not be a socialist government, not "because we don't w t it but because of the character of the alliance, of the needs and the international onditions." He stressed that history has taught the Salvadorans that "there can be no democr ic or revolutionary changes with the oligarchy."

Regarding Col Arnoldo Majano, former member of the Salvadoran Government junta, U go indicated that both the FDR and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FM N) feel that he "shares important viewpoints" with them and that his conduct is con dered so positive that one cannot believe that he is acting "on a private basis."

He said that Majano cannot "speak as a single voice" and he invited him to expre a position which "without needing to join the FDR" will favor dialogue, alliance a understanding.

"Majano," he stressed, "has understood who are responsible for the crisis, who a the enemies and who are the allies." Ungo said that those who like Majano express s port for the people's cause "are the ones least involved in the genocide."

Referring to the United States, Guillermo Ungo said that it "has to ponder about he possibility of an intervention in El Salvador and think about the costs and the ager benefits that it would bring."

The FDR, he stressed, expects "gestures and possibilities" from the United State so that money will be facilitated but also that it will not send the $5 million mil ary aid to the Christian Democratic regime. [sentence as received]

Ungo said that he wants to meet with officials of the Institutional Revolutionary Party in Mexico and the Mexican Government although he did not mention specific names.

Defecting Officer

PA122001 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation to El Salvador in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Lt Col Ricardo Bruno Navarrete (?addresses) the armed forces from the Francisco Sanchez eastern front. Salvadoran career military Lt Col Ricardo Bruno Navarrete addresses the Salvadoran Armed Forces to invite its honest and patriotic elements to join the ranks of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front:

[Begin recording] Officials of the Salvadoran Armed Forces: This is Lt Col Dr Ricardo Bruno Naverrete speaking. Companeros, all of us know that [words indistinct] a Salvadoran Army officer entails magnificent military preparation that makes us feel proud and capable of competing with the best Latin American academies. We are also taught to respect the fatherland's symbols, tradition, the political constitution, the national sovereignty and all the concepts [words indistinct], as well as the honesty and morality that befit a professional of the arms.

Politically, we are taught that it is essential to respect the vote, to feel fervor and devotion for democracy and to believe and extol a de jure state. Ideologically, we are kept ignorant of the modern philosophical currents with the preconceived idea of instilling in us a sense of blind obedience that will not allow us to discuss higher orders even when they contradict morality, justice and honor, hegemonic pillars of our formation.

But one's belief in the democratic forms of power must begin to erode when the presidential elections are close at hand and our superiors gather us at a given headquarters so we officers can elect the president of the republic, who must invariably be one of the chiefs of highest military rank. That is when young military officers start wondering about the teachings of our dear military school and our consciences as honest men begin to rebel against the gross injustice imposed on us. It is then that many of must endure punishment and be demoted for voicing our disagreement.

It is then that we begin being pointed to as communists and we are kept in the sights of the chiefs' rifles. As we climb the hierarchical ranks, coordinated efforts are made to involve us in fraudulent deals, to offer us gifts, to connect us with the members of the elite, to make us become friends of the oligarchs in order to be able to enjoy their dinners, parties, fun, summer homes and beach mansions and, if possible, to link us romantically with members of the social elite. It is then that we begin to wonder what ever happened to our training as cadets.

We do not remember our humble origins as children of peasants, workers, public employees, teachers, middle class people, artisans, nurses, who are ignorant of the corruption found in the high spheres of power. It is then that we begin to look for the origins of all this decay, which is manifested in 1,000 forms of corruption among the higher army ranks, which constitute a veritable mafia, typical of the most corrupt gangsters. It is then that we remove the blindfolds from our eyes and realize that our political ignorance as well as the beautiful rules taught us in connection with obedience, (?subordination) and discipline are leading us toward a social precipice, toward crime, horrendous crimes against our humble people, against our own families, who are peasants of [word indistinct], workers who wear overalls, people of modest resources and occupations, without possessions and ignorant, but simple and honest.

Officers, let us think like young men who have just graduated, who are not corrupt, whose honor is immaculate. Let us think about our dear fatherland as we did when we proudly donned the military uniform for the first time. Let us once and for all reject that gang of assassins and thieves which now holds power.

How is it possible, companeros, that a vile assassin of the security corps could be worth more than an honest officer? How can we be so cowardly that we are afraid of the various political policies that uphold the government? Personally, it has not taken me long to realize that we officers are under the terror and the threat of being murdered [words indistinct] assassins ruling us, as has just happened to our companero, Capt Bolivar Panameno, who was killed by the national police under orders from above. Under the orders of Colonel Lopez Mena, the same distinguished group machinegunned the young officer who investigated this crime.

This was why when the coup was staged on 15 October 1979 and the young officers decided to vindicate the entire army and place at it the service of the people, my spirit was filled with optimism and happiness and once again I believed in my army and my forces. But upon learning the names of the elements holding the decisionmaking posts--Garcia, Gutierrez, Carranza, Vives Casanova, Lopez Mena, and so forth--I realized that our honest and progressive officers had been deceived once again. This time my entire conscience rebelled because power was being tampered with by corrupt people, by the gangsters, thieves and murderers whom we have always fought. Nonetheless, I wanted to continue believing in the armed institution and I sought and investigated the manner in which I could bring it back to the paths of honesty and nobleness that had been instilled into us.

All this, however, vanished on 14 January 1980. Once again I ask you, companeros, how can it be that after being taught that we should not believe in the Christian democracy, we are now under its direction, when we know that even the most corrupt among our commanders profoundly despises that small group of ambitious Christian democrats? How is it possible to continue enduring Duarte, our president, after he had the gall to demand command of El Zapote transmission headquarters during the September crisis?

We must realize, companeros, that only the popular organizations, whom we have been taught to hate, to fight and to murder, only they, which are fighting by the side of our humble people, must head the emancipation and independence of our sovereignty. I have approached them and I have been able to confirm that the lies and slanders told us by our chiefs are not true. [Words indistinct] of the truths of their political positions and (?I have found in them) the people, my humble people, for whom I sought to fight as a man of arms. As of this moment, I have begun serving them as the humblest of their soldiers.

Officers, our chiefs have already lost all their moral and human force to continue issuing orders. They have become beasts and you cannot continue receiving their orders. Alongside that criminal and fascist clique, you can only belong to the garbage can of history. I urge you to come and enlarge the ranks of our glorious popular and revolutionary army, where the doors are open to all honest officers who deserve to serve the people. I solemnly declare that neither I nor my new army is communist. I feel happy, thankful and joyful over the fraternal, humane and affectionate welcome given me by my new brothers.

I urge the rank and file and the troops to remember their humble origins and the [word indistinct] right given them by the political constitution to rebel and disobey the officers who order them to massacre our people.

From Morazan, liberated territory, 31 December 1980.

[Signed] Ricardo Bruno Navarrete

Until the victory of the people is achieved alongside their legitimate armed forces! Long live the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front! Long live the Salvadoran people! [end recording]

Guerrilla Commander

PA122208 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] I appeal to the people, from Commander Joaquin Villalobos of the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front.

Commander Villalobos says in his appeal: The time has come. The struggle of our people is better understood now internationally and our enemies are more discredited now. Our people are now more determined to struggle.

Commander Villalobos adds: All sectors have a place in the great popular insurrection. All youths of fighting age who are ready to fight must resolutely join the militias and the reserves of the military units. All weapons must be taken up to fight the enemy. The militias and the rebellious people may join and cut off enemy communications by blocking roads. The people must be the great base of support of the insurgent forces and must resolutely participate in the fortification of positions, give us information on the movements of the enemy and perform many other tasks.

Commander Villalobos concluded his message by saying: Through this message we send our appeal to the soldiers and troops fighting on the enemy's side to ponder if it is worthwhile to sacrifice themselves and to die for a cause that does not belong to them but to a handful of rich people.

The new society has a dignified place for you. Leave your posts. Do not kill your own brothers. Join in the struggle of our people.

RADIO LIBERATION URGES END TO 'YANKEE INTERVENTION'

PA121540 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Halt Yankee intervention in our country. In the face of imperialist threats to invade our country by promoting the intervention of an inter-American peace force or of the Central American Defense Council--the ranks of which would include U.S. marines and Yankee mercenaries--the dignity of the peoples of the world has been raised through the voices condemning these dirty and criminal maneuvers.

Our companero, Mario Aguilera Carranza, a member of the joint political, diplomatic committee of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, has exhorted the peoples of the world to prevent Yankee military intervention in our country.

The desire for justice and freedom, Companero Aguilera Carranza said, cannot be stopped by anyone.

STATION CALLS FOR CREATION OF DEFENSE COMMITTEES

PA122112 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Let's build the committees for the defense of insurrection [comites de defensa de la insurreccion].

Let's plunge with determination... [words indistinct] townships, hamlets and so forth, all those places where the people's forces have taken over local power with weapons in hand. The people must with determination and courage try to gain complete political and military control over neighborhoods, hamlets, cantons or townships. The committees for the defense of insurrection should be created to support and defend local power by making big sacrifices.

In all poor neighborhoods in the cities in El Salvador, the people should join the general insurrection. Let's take over the neighborhoods. Let's attack the small garrisons. Let's attack the enemy. If it continues to defend the privileges of a handful of wealthy people, it should admit its mistake, join the people in their struggle or surrender and turn over its weapons.

Let's resist the enemy by increasing the production of homemade weapons. Let's remember that molotov cocktails will be very handy. The committees for the defense of insurrection must try to increase their firing power by seizing weapons and making homemade weapons. We must try to keep the enemy from encircling us by harassing it all the time, preventing its movements, hampering its supply lines. Let's not allow the enemy into our neighborhoods, hamlets, cantons which are already the seed of future peoples' power.

MANAGUA BROADCASTS FDR SEVEN-POINT PLATFORM

PA121534 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Excerpts] We will continue to provide listeners with a chronology of the general insurrection of the Salvadoran people:

11 January, 2120 hours--The communique issued to the international press by the new government which will soon be established contains seven points. Its first objective will be to reestablish national independence. The points in the program of the democratic revolutionary government are as follows:

1. National independence: A country which scarcely survives, yielding to the dictates of transnational and political forces based on interests which are not those of the Salvadoran people, is not sovereign or independent. To overcome this situation of servitude, the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] proposes a political project whose absolute priority is the national and popular interests.

2. Deep reforms: In order to guarantee essential rights such as peace, freedom, well-being and law, deep reforms must be undertaken to establish a system of justice and equity in the political, economic and social spheres.

3. International nonalignment: The FDR does not want El Salvador to continue to be a puppet of the United States. Nor does it plan to submit to the interests of any country which are alien to the domestic interests of the people. The FDR will make El Salvador a nation which makes real decisions in international relations, implementing its right to self-determination.

4. Democratic participation: The FDR will not establish a new form of dictatorship. On the contrary, it will promote the participation of all sectors in the government which will be established with the popular, democratic and revolutionary forces and with all those who show their honesty and their real nationalism and who have actively contributed to the overthrow of the current dictatorship.

5. Support of private enterprise: The democratic revolutionary government will support all those private businessmen who cooperate and promote the country's economic development and the implementation of its program.

6. Religious freedom: The FDR will immediately end the current persecution of the church and will guarantee religious freedom and the exercise of religious creeds.

7. New army: A new country is impossible without a new army that truly protects national and popular interests. To this effect, our country's new army will be created. It will be essentially composed of the popular revolutionary army organized in the course of the liberation process and of the honest, patriotic and honorable sectors or individuals still left in the current army.

11 January, 2130 hours--Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the military-Christian Democratic junta, virtually asked for U.S. intervention in El Salvador. During a news conference in San Salvador, the Christian Democratic leader urged the U.S. president-elect to defend democracy. The Christian Democratic gorilla has [word indistinct]. President Reagan should understand that a revolutionary change is taking place in this country. Mr Reagan is the product of democracy. The first thing I would ask him or any U.S. president to do is to support democracy, Duarte added. Duarte also shamelessly asked Reagan to increase the U.S. military and economic aid to El Salvador.

12 January, 0200 hours--Ten Salvadoran towns are already in the hands of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] buerrillas, FMLN sources reported in Mexico. In Morazan Department, (Ferquin), (Joaquique), Jocoaitique, (Corola), Neuvo Esperanza, [name indistinct] and Lislique have been liberated. The guerrilla forces are advancing towards El Rosario. In San Vicente Department, the town in the hands of guerrilla forces are: Apastepeque, San Esteban Catarina and Santa Clara. Tecoluca has nearly been liberated.

FOREIGN NEWSMEN REQUEST GOVERNMENT COOPERATION

PA102245 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora 1227 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] The foreign correspondents accredited in El Salvador sent the following letter to the Salvadoran Government junta, particularly the president of the republic, Jose Napoleon Duarte:

The Honorable Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the government junta, presidential palace, San Salvador:

We, foreign correspondents currently accredited to this country, most respectfully wish to inform you of the following:

1. On 28 December, correspondent John J. Sullivan, of HUSTLER magazine, of Los Angeles, California, arrived in El Salvador and disappeared, leaving all his personal belongings and professional equipment in his room at the Sheraton Hotel. So far the investigations conducted by the authorities to determine his whereabouts have yielded no results.

2. Our concern is due to a number of threats and abuses directed against correspondents who arrived here and which have not yet been explained.

3. We believe that the lack of credentials from the authorities to identify us as foreign correspondents increases our concern and insecurity in our efforts to our job.

Consequently, we respectfully submit to the government which is presided over by you, the following requests:

1. That you put an end to the official statements which involve negative references to foreign correspondents.

2. That you speed up the negotiations that may lead to a determination of the whereabouts of our U.S. colleague, J. Sullivan.

3. That you issue the necessary instructions, so that the office of information of the Presidency may accredit the foreign correspondents in the country as soon as possible.

We take this opportunity to request a meeting with you and any other official you may consider necessary, if possible today, so that we may offer you more details about the difficulties we are facing in the exercise of our profession, and so that we may hear the government's position on the above-mentioned issues.

Respectfully, [signed] all foreign correspondents in El Salvador and accredited in El Salvador.

Radio Liberation Accusations

PA120112 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] The military-Christian Democratic junta continues trying to silence information on the irresistible advance of the Salvadoran people toward the seizure of power, and is using the country's reactionary press to launch intimidatory campaigns against foreign correspondents. Credentials have been denied to newsmen and personal attacks have been made against them. The kidnapping of newsman John Sullivan by repressive corps, not many days ago, is another example of the desperation of the genocidal junta to conceal the fighting waged by our forces.

In view of this new repression of the press, foreign correspondents have presented a note including correspondents from the New York TIMES, UPI, Mexico Channel 13, IPS, TIMES, ANSA , ACAN-EFE, NEWSWEEK, Televisa, NBC and UNO MAS UNO from Mexico.

Government Statement

PA130242 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2227 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Intercepted in progress]

[Text] Authorization must be obtained from the Armed Forces Press Committee to gather news and and photographic material in different parts of the country. The military commander of the zone must give the final approval.

Newsmen have been made aware of the fact that bombs, mines and grenades have been left behind in many roads and villages by terrorist groups in their acts of vandalism, which represent a threat to those who do not know these areas. Special safety recommendations are being stressed by the authorities.

The revolutionary government junta and the Salvadoran Armed Forces wish to express their regrets for the accident which happened involving newsmen Ian Matis of South Africa and UPI photographer John Hoagland, who were seriously injured by a mine explosion on the highway between Suchitito and Aguilares.

CONIP ALLEGES BISHOPS SUPPORT GOVERNMENT

PA090357 Paris AFP in Spanish 2344 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Jan (AFP)--The internal differences of the Salvadoran Catholic Church seemed to intensify here today with the publication of a communique of the National Coordinating Board of the People's Church (CONIP) which is openly opposed to the current Salvadoran Government.

The CONIP communique stated that the bishops maintain "a biased position that reduces their moral authority." It also pointed out various "tendentious" attitudes of the high prelates.

The CONIP document is a reply to yesterday's proclamation in which the bishops, led by Msgr Jose Eduardo Alvarez, military vicar of the army and president of the Salvadoran Episcopal Conference, accused the CONIP of "promoting a schism within the Catholic Church" of El Salvador.

In its proclamation, the church hierarchy had asked Catholics to withdraw from the CONIP which was accused of having "sown division."

At the same time, Monsignor Alvarez asked the faithful to "recognize the authority of the bishops as representatives of the holy father."

On its part, the CONIP accused him of "having asked for the intervention of the army in dislodging opposition activists from San Miguel Cathedral" which is the country's third largest city, 140 km east of San Salvador.

The CONIP made a similar charge against Msgr Pedro Arnoldo Aparicio, bishop of San Vicente, who, according to the document," asked the army to oust the government opponents from a church in Zacatecoluca." The CONIP also said that Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, acting archbishop of San Salvador, expressed "his support of the government" in a recent homily.

That charge was denied by the prelate today when he said that "I have never expressed biased views in any homily." The bishops had accused the CONIP of being "a politicized group which seeks to ally itself with the leftist organizations to participate in the fratricidal war in this country."

Monsignor Rivera y Damas, current head of the Salvadoran Catholic Church, succeeded Msgr Arnulfo Romero who was assassinated in early 1980 by alleged rightwing terrorists. Romero, who was a candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1978, was characterized by his denunciations of the violent situation in his country and on one occasion he described as "a hope" the establishment of the opposition Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses which has given rise to the current Revolutionary Democratic Front.

RIVERA Y DAMAS CRITICIZED FOR 'UNPATRIOTIC' WORDS

PA090104 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 7 Jan 81 p 7

[Editorial]

[Excerpts] The position assumed in Mexico by Monsignor Rivera y Damas has greatly surprised us. He is abusing his high church post of administrator of the San Salvador Archbishopric. He is not a successor to Archbishop Romero as he is called or he causes himself to be called in doing his harmful propaganda work. In a report by Mexico's EXCELSIOR, Bishop Rivera y Damas said that "violence is needed in El Salvador" as a way to counter the government's repression of the people. We heard something like that or similar to that on the radio the other evening. In view of his important church post, such a statement is very important and, spoken in Mexico where our political situation is being misunderstood, is extremely serious.

These are unpatriotic from every point of view because both the representative of the Salvadoran Social Democrats and the apostolic administrator of the archbishopric can make that and other statements here so they can be heard, read and discussed by our citizens. However, they shouldn't make them there, far away from the country, where such rebellious or apostolic positions just mean that our dirty linen is being washed in public. In other words, the country was offended because the country is not just a group of political or religious spokesmen but is composed of all Salvadoran within the country's borders.

We are all Salvadorans. We must solve our problems, not the Dutch, the Germans, the English, the French or the Italians to whom our problems have been broached and from whom aid has been requested by the mistaken "revolutionaries." It is not even our Mexican or American neighbors who can solve them. We have said this and we will continue to say it: The problems of El Salvador will be solved by us, Salvadorans. Not even Fidel Castro with his groups trained in Angola and Nicaragua will solve them for us. Those who are intent on the pitiful project of begging for international cooperation or aid don't know the nature of the Salvadoran people. They are sheer political dilettantes who think they are savvy.

RIGHTS GROUP SAYS 14,000 DIED UNDER JUNTA

PA100454 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1810 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--According to the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador (CDHES), more than 14,000 people have died here since the government junta took over power in the country.

The CDHES has issued a communique in which it states that 13,194 people were killed during 1980. According to the CDHES statistics, 661 women, 1,250 workers, 109 teachers, 479 students, 893 peasants, 105 professionals and 9,697 others (unidentified or without political affiliation) died last year as a result of the political violence.

The nongovernmental human rights commission stated that it obtained these statistics from the local newspapers. The CDHES reported that 14,343 Salvadorans have died as a result of the political violence in this Central American country in the period from 15 October 1979, when the ruling junta took over power, to 31 December 1980.

GUATEMALA

ARMY TROOPS REINFORCE BORDER WITH EL SALVADOR

PA121346 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1032 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 12 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan troops have reinforced the border with El Salvador in the face of a probable withdrawal of guerrillas toward Santa Ana, in the north, where heavy fighting is taking place.

The statement was made to EFE by a military spokesman who said that the Guatemalan Army has heavily massed troops at Las Chinamas, a point on the border between Guatemala and El Salvador.

According to this report, the guerrillas are leaving Santa Ana and withdrawing to the north in view of the onslaught of the Salvadoran Army. Last minute reports indicate, however, that the guerrilla forces are consolidating their positions in Santa Ana, the country's second largest city.

The same spokesman thoroughly denied that Guatemalan troops have participated in any operation in Salvadoran territory.

The army's lack of air cover may be an indication that the military airport at Ilopango, 12 km east of San Salvador, is still under the control of the guerrillas, although the army insists it is in control of the situation.

Foreign newsmen who went to the area said they saw the bodies of 13 guerrillas.

POLITICAL VIOLENCE REPORTED IN CAPITAL, ELSEWHERE

PA130015 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1811 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Jan (LATIN)--Nine persons were killed in incidents of political violence, and a wave of attacks has shaken the city of Huehuetenango in the past 24 hours, police reported today.

An official spokesman said that the deaths occurred in various incidents in this capital and in the interior of the country.

Meanwhile, terrorists exploded bombs in Huehuetenango, some 160 km northwest of here, causing heavy losses but no deaths.

Political violence in this country has intensified in the past few months and hundreds of persons have been killed in clashes, killings and kidnappings.

HONDURAS

5,000 SALVADORANS ENTER COUNTRY 12-13 JAN

PA122015 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1819 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 12 Jan (LATIN)--Authorities reported today that approximately 5,000 Salvadorans have entered Honduran territory during the past 24 hours after the new outbreak of political violence in that country.

An official report said that most of the refugees, the majority of them elderly, women, and children, have entered Honduras through La Paz Department.

According to official statistics, in recent months, more than 20,000 Salvadorans fleeing the violence have entered the country.

DEFENSE MINISTER READS ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1980

PA092015 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Defense and Public Security Ministry's annual report for 1980, read by Minister Col Mario Flores Theresin at the information office of the presidential palace--live]

[Text] Fellow countrymen, I am honored to address the Honduran people on the occasion of the end of the 1980 fiscal year to report on the activities carried out by the armed forces command, headed by their commander in chief, Division General Policarpo Paz Garcia. General Paz Garcia was elected by the National Constituent Assembly as provisional president of the republic until the last quarter of 1981 when the executive and legislative branches shall be turned over to the citizens elected for the constitutional term which will be determined by the new constitution of the republic and the law of elections and political organizations, which is currently being drafted by the sovereign Constituent Assembly.

The fundamental activity of the armed forces command, through the commander in chief, superior council, general chief of staff, general commanders of the air, sea, land and public security forces, was to provide the Honduran people with the opportunity to freely elect their representatives to the National Constituent Assembly in 1980, which they did in their traditional patriotic spirit, and to prepare to elect freely and directly in 1981 the constitutional president of the republic, the deputies to the national congress and the municipal authorities throughout the nation.

Aware of the need to exist as a free, sovereign and independent state and, above all, to continue being a peace-loving nation in this our beloved and afflicted Central America, and recognizing the Honduran people's right for respect of their human rights and, above all, their life, heritage and freedom within the Honduran society, the armed institution engaged itself in improving and developing its various branches and entities.

Our efforts have already become a reality, and with pride and with the authorization of the chief of the armed forces, I am honored to report to the Honduran people that within our economic capabilities and within our three extensive land borders, our airspace and our ocean shelf in the Atlantic and the Pacific, we have been able to reorganize our armed forces so that they can comply with their constitutional mandate as well as join our civilian fellow countrymen in the common effort to bring up to date and to execute in a united effort our national development plan.

In other words, although small, our armed forces are capable of ensuring and defending the sovereignty, independence and integrity of the nation, and they are capable of reaching specific basic objectives of the Honduran state and of maintaining the nation's internal stability.

NICARAGUA

FSLN NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE ON DEFENSE, PRODUCTION

PA101521 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 2 Jan 81 p 10

[New Year's message by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate; issued in Managua on 31 December 1980]

[Text] Nicaraguan brothers:

We are ending a year rife with learning experiences, during which problems, difficulties, a stepped up pace and a fruitful initiative were the order of the day. In addition to the daily production work and the putting in order of the institutions, our people had to cope with traps and ambushes by the enemies of the revolution. It has been an undoubtedly complex year, marked by the mobilization and achievements of the people.

The plan for economic reactivation for the benefit of the people faced some difficulties: despite the state subsidy policy which assumed 480 million cordobas in the cost of staples to supply basic goods to our people, hoarders, speculators and usurers filled their pockets with the needs of the people. The revolutionary government's generous financing policy met up with businessmen unwilling to invest in production. Our revolution's generous policy was taken as a weakness by the national politicians who, abetted by international reactionaries, decided to venture forth more frequently into the counterrevolutionary arena. Vis-a-vis the measures to defend the revolutionary process, the national reactionaries tried to discredit the Sandinist revolution internationally. Only the workers and peasants, employees, committed Christians, producers, merchants, technical personnel and patriotic professionals tackled the 1980 plan. It is due only to them that 95 percent of the 1980 plan was accomplished.

However, it is only fair to note that the catastrophic situation left behind by Somozism, the lack of esperience, romantic revolutionary ideas and the immense desire to serve our people led us to make mistakes and not do more than we have achieved.

Despite the difficulties, the fulfillment of the 1980 plan, the national literacy campaign, social achievements, the renegotiation of the foreign debt, the democratic work of the state council, effective guarantees for the practice of religious, political, trade union, press freedom and freedom of assembly, our free and sovereign international activities and the respect we have commanded internationally are noteworthy achievements of 1980.

Even with these real achievements, the Sandinist peoples revolution will face new difficulties. The periodic crisis of the international capitalist system will result in higher cost of the items we have to import and a drop in the cost of the products we export, an increase in the price of oil, an increase in the interest rate of the international loans we receive, difficulties in marketing our export products and greater economic and political pressure on the revolution.

Therefore, this new year we will have to be more efficient and austere than we have been, make greater efforts to be disciplined and love work, foment the revolutionary spirit without becoming romantic about it, end the bureaucracy, make better work plans without losing flexibility, initiative and daring--specifically, redouble efforts to improve work productivity and production.

Special mention should be made of the silent and permanent work of our brothers in the armed forces in the war on delinquency and counterrevolution. This year alone the State Security Corps, the Sandinist police, the Sandinist Peoples Army, the troops of border guards and the Sandinist peoples militias have spotted and broken up more than 10 Somozist counterrevolutionary bands, nearly 15 bands of delinquents who were operating in the countryside and an innumerable amount of delinquents operating in urban areas. About 100 heroic members of our armed forces have laid down their lives in this noble activity of defending the revolution.

Development, consolidation, experience, the technical knowledge obtained, greater combat readiness and selflessness have made possible the effectiveness shown in fighting the enemies of the Sandinist peoples revolution. However, the enemies of our process have not resigned themselves to losing their old privileges and they continue and will continue to operate. The rekindling of the hawkish vent in the reactionary imperialist circles has caused international tension and it is directly affecting Central America. Our revolution may not be free of future acts of aggression and we should be ready for that.

These are the reasons that the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate has called 1981 the Year of Defense and Revolution. This year everybody should try to work, make improvements, be efficient in producing goods and services, be austere, perform, be ready for combat and to defend the nation.

With full confidence in the reply of our people, on the occasion of the new year, the FSLN National Directorate extends a fraternal embrace to workers, peasants and employees, the driving force and support of the Sandinist peoples revolution.

We extend our embrace to its most prominent organizations, the Sandinist Workers Federation and the Farmworkers Association.

We enthusiastically hail the steps toward unity taken by the working people through the trade union coordinating board and through the movement to organize technical personnel, professionals and small and medium-level agricultural producers.

We extend our fraternal greetings: to the Sandinist defense committees, the eyes and ears of the revolution; to the 19 July Sandinist Youth, which carried out the best feat in 1980--literacy--and which is the guardian of the future of the revolution; to the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Association of Nicaraguan Women, representative of the exemplary mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of our country; to the Sandinist Childrens Association, representative of Nicaraguan children for whose sake we will make the greatest sacrifice to give them the bright future that our heroes and martyrs dreamed of; to the fraternal political parties, grouped in the Patriotic Front of the Revolution, which have helped achieve the revolutionary project; to the entrepreneurs, businessmen, small and medium-level producers, technical personnel and professionals who, forgetting selfish interest, are serving the national interests; and to the revolutionary Christians who are living out their faith.

We extend our solidarity, our unquestionable support, our revolutionary brotherhood to the peoples who are struggling for their definitive liberation and especially to the heroic Salvadoran people and their vanguard, the Unified Revolutionary Directorate, which are waging their final battles against oppression.

To the people of Sandino, we reaffirm that we will fight the enemies of the revolution with all the tools that the revolutionary state has put at the disposal of the cause of the people which the FSLN represents.

Sandino yesterday, Sandino today, Sandino always.

Free homeland or death.

[Signed] FSLN National Directorate

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF CHAMORRO'S DEATH COMMEMORATED

Cordova Rivas Address

PA102315 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1707 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Speech by junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas at rally sponsored by the Nicaraguan Government junta and the Sandinist National Liberation Front Directorate at the Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Plaza, in Managua, to commemorate the third anniversary of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro's death--live]

[Excerpt] This event has definitely established that Pedro was a great national leader and a true politician, since several sectarian groups are fighting over his legacy, as if it were possible for those groups to fight over Sandino, Jose Dolores Estrada Carlos Fonseca, Jose (de Marco Eleta), Rafaela Orcleto, when these heroes do not belong to any one political party, but to all of Nicaragua. [applause]

Pedro's greatness has also been proven, as in the case of those mentioned earlier, and of other great men all over the world. Detractors of his personality have emerged, falsifying his ideology and his actions. Like loathsome rats coming out of the sewer of the struggle, Adolfo Gil, the Higher Council of Private Enterprise and other pseudo-Marxists [applause, shouts, slogans] are wallowing in the manure of improvisation and ignorance. [slogans]

Moving on to other subjects, we must be clear about the reasoning behind our having joined the nonaligned movement and of our independence and self-determination in the face of [words indistinct]. Our position must be absolutely clear. We are not part of any political group influenced by big powers. However, we will receive their aid whenever this is suitable to us. We must make it clear that we do not depend on any one nation, no matter how powerful it is. We will maintain friendly economic relations with whomever we choose. We must clearly establish our independent, national and sovereign position in the face of any country in the world. We must also bear in mind that the counterrevolution will seek to align us in order that the political [word indistinct] of the empires can try to influence our national self-determination and our destiny of building a new Nicaraguan society, whose postulates include political pluralism and a mixed economy.

It is a marvelous fact that the Sandinist revolution has broken with the traditional schemes of Marxist-Leninist policy and liberal-bourgeois policy. This is a national phenomenon, just as Sandino and Ruben Dario were. On the basis of its truly nonaligned position, Nicaragua is increasingly more important in the international sphere. Now that the big imperialist powers are intensifying their differences, only the truly nonaligned countries can halt the struggle between blocs with their valuable moral force. Therefore, we should maintain our independence and self-determination. If we are realistic, we can see that the differences between blocs can only be resolved through war, and when the big dogs fight, the small ones come out losing and yelping. [applause]

The words of a governor of the island of Cuba in the 17th century are well known. This was a time when many treaties were signed between the Spanish and British empires, and after one of the many treaties were concluded, the governor asked: Which king am I serving, since the two empires had already come to an agreement about the small country of Cuba.

Only our position as an independent and self-determined country will make the big countries respect us and that is why we must maintain a truly nonaligned policy. We must not be romantic. The Sandinist Front has been realistic so far. We must not forget that foreign policy is based on interests.

In the hour of truth, only we can help ourselves with our Sandinist revolutionary spirit. That is, only our strength can help us, as is true for any small country, we must be a people with arms. We must be an army without limitations on age, sex or social status. We must be an army of at least 1 million people who, with weapons in their hands, will defend what has been achieved at the cost of 50,000 victims. [applause, indistinct slogans]

But we must also implement an intelligent foreign policy that will not make Nicaragua [words indistinct]. In the struggle between the North and South, a struggle of hemispheres, it is a lie that those of the industrialized north will stop exploiting us, that they will pay just prices for our products, that [words indistinct]. We need an increase of those prices to raise the standard of living of all the poor classes, the workers, peasants and employees.

We need unity to fight for justice and freedom. We need unity to begin a process of democratization that will lead to structures which will be the basis for the establishment of a system of political democracy and social and economic justice [words indistinct] of our fatherland. The unity of all the people, of all the political, economic and social sectors is needed to struggle for the democratization of Nicaragua. This is the mandate [words indistinct] the country's current situation, so Pedro Joaquin Chamorro said in his speech on 7 November 1977.

Unity is a historical mandate, because only with unity can we defend the revolutionary process whose vanguard is the Sandinist National Liberation Front. [applause] Unity is needed to defend ourselves from international reaction, which is the result of the domestic reaction. Unity is necessary for reconstruction and production. Unity is needed to defend the decrees [words indistinct], the nationalization of banks, foreign trade, insurance and so forth. Unity is needed to defend the government program, political pluralism and a mixed economy. Unity is needed so that those who never ruled this country the poor, the workers, peasants and the exploited will not be exploited any more. [applause] Unity for the struggle with the Salvadoran people. [applause, slogans] Unity for Nicaragua in the name of the heroes of January [words indistinct]. Unity for Nicaragua in the name of the heroes of April 1954 [words indistinct]. In short, unity to be able to say, like Chamorro: We are all part of Sandino!

Luis Carrion Speech

PA102355 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Speech by Luis Carrion, Nicaraguan deputy interior minister, at rally sponsored by the Nicaraguan Government junta and the Sandinist Liberation Front Directorate at the Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Plaza, in Managua to commemorate the third anniversary of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro's death--live]

[Excerpt] When we talk of threats it is not just rhetoric. The Somozist groups abroad which have killed dozens of our companeros this year continue to plot. They would not be so dangerous if they did not have the support of some reactionary Central American governments. It is sufficient to say that the former Somozist guardsmen who were captured in Costa Rica as a result of the attack on Radio Noticias del Continente had Guatemalan police documents and passports issued by the Guatemalan Government. Other reactionary sectors of Central America--those which are killing the people of El Salvador, who are a thousand times heroic--support those Somozist guardsmen.

They continue to draw up plans for terrorist activities, for invasions against our country, to mention only the latest attack of these assassins, who are not tired of drinking the Nicaraguan people's blood. Even after 45 years, we must refer to the brutal and barbaric murder of an entire family, the Tijerino family in the Cusmata municipality.

There a gang of Somozist assassins cold-bloodedly and cowardly killed the four Nicaraguan peasants. They were four of our brothers, four Nicaraguans who viewed the revolutionary future with optimism and hope. They were four of our brothers whose only crime is to unselfishly work their land and to contribute to the reconstruction of the fatherland through their work. We must add these four martyrs to the long list of the January martyrs.

They are capable of anything. They plot the worst and most dreadful crimes, and they are nearby--just across the border.

But we also have a complex situation in Central America. The heroic struggle of the Salvadoran people has led to the deep crisis of the military-Christian Democratic Government which has been imposed by imperialism. Despite all the support which the imperialists have given it in money, training and advisers, the popular revolution in El Salvador is on the verge of victory and nothing can stop it. [applause, slogans]

Nevertheless, in the face of the threats contained in the U.S. Republican Party platform, in the face of statements by spokesmen of President-elect Reagan, we cannot rule out the real possibility that in their desperation some reactionary and more aggressive sectors of imperialism will try to solve the deep crisis of their system of domination in El Salvador through military intervention. We are absolutely sure that no intervention will be able to prevent the victory of the Salvadoran people.

However, this danger, this threat, is undoubtedly not only directed against the heroic Salvadoran people, but also against our people, who will view a military aggression against El Salvador as if it were a military aggression against Nicaragua. [applause]

The Republican platform also contains threats against our revolution. They have threatened to cutt off our credits and who knows how many other things. They can take away the credits and the export quotas. They can take away many things, but they will never take away the sovereignty, freedom and dignity of this people and our revolutionary principles. [applause]

This situation forces us to strengthen our defenses. We must prepare ourselves every day, because defense is a guarantee for the survival of this revolution. When we speak of strengthening defense one must understand that not only the armed forces are responsible for this. All of the people must strengthen the defense of the fatherland and the revolution.

We must join the Sandinist people's militias enmass. We must organize civil defense. [applause] We must support the work of our security and police forces. We must consolidate our mass organizations and turn each member of the mass organizations into a soldier of the revolution, into an active defender of the Sandinist people's revolution. We must turn the slogan of making our people a single army into a reality. [applause, slogans]

It is true that we must spend resources for our defense. We have to spend more resources than Somoza spent, because Somoza had a very powerful godfather in the north and he had his back covered by governments of the same ilk as that of his government. But we have no one to defend us. Besides, we would be ashamed to ask someone to come defend us. We must defend ourselves with our own skin and hands, with nails and teeth if needed. [applause]

Journalists' Ceremony

PA092031 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] The Union of Nicaraguan Journalists [UPN] today paid tribute to Pedro Joquin Chamorro, martyr of public liberties, as part of the national commemoration.

Members of the UPN remembered Pedro Joaquin Chamorro in a simple and revolutionary ceremony at the square that bears his name.

At the square, Companera Maribel Artola of the UPN Public Relations Secretariat asked that the commemoration be made a lasting thing.

[Begin recording] Once again, the UPN reaffirms its commitment to strengthen and consolidate national unity because national unity is the guarantor of victory. On this occasion, it is timely to remember Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, martyr of public liberties, because Dr Chamorro taught us that journalism is a weapon that must always be ready to defend nations against oppression and repression.

That is why Dr Chamorro gave his life for the just cause of the Nicaraguan people. It is also timely to remember our martyrs and heroes of January and April, who at no time thought of enjoying victory, but only of achieving the total and definite liberation of the land of Sandino. [end recording]

The journalists then made a pilgrimage to the spot where Dr Chamorro Cardenal fell, and laid a wreath there.

Here, Companero Osvaldo Zuniga of the UPN National Secretariat briefly summarized the martyr's struggle.

[Begin recording] It was thus that on 10 January 1978 the dictatorship ordered paid assassins to kill Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro at this spot. But Pedro Joaquin Chamorro did not die. Pedro Joaquin Chamorro came to life again in the struggle that immediately followed--the insurrectional struggle of our people.

Pedro Joaquin Chamorro's flag was not only picked up by the UPN when it was founded in 1977, it was picked up by all the people, who made it their own because Chamorro's struggle was not only the struggle of journalism, it was the struggle of all the people. And this struggle to build national unity was made national, was made a social and popular struggle. [end recording]

CDS EXECUTIVE ASKS FOR SOLIDARITY WITH EL SALVADOR

PA122033 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] The national executive of the Sandinist Defense Committee [CDS] has called on its members to get ready for sacrifice if necessary to support the Salvadoran people. No one better than we Nicaraguans can understand the significance of the struggle being waged in El Salvador, the CDS national executive stated.

It added that, like the Salvadorans, we suffered through the consequences of a bloody and lengthy war which claimed many lives and caused much property damage. In a communique addressed to the Nicaraguan people, the CDS national executive instructed its rank and file to prepare for sacrifice in support of the heroic Salvadoran people. We are going to extract from our anti-imperialist and revolutionary conscience and from our spirit of solidarity withthe peoples who have struggled, the ability to share our poverty with the Salvadoran people.

COLLECTION CAMPAIGN BEGINS FOR SALVADORAN PEOPLE

PA122032 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with Peoples has issued a call to the mass organizations to visit work centers, schools and neighborhoods to contribute to the economic and material campaign in solidarity with the Salvadoran people. Beginning today, the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with Peoples and the mass organizations will be selling 5 and 2 cordoba bonds and will be collecting food, medicine and clothes that will be sent to El Salvador immediately after the revolution triumphs in that Central American country.

FIDEL CASTRO INAUGURATES HOSPITAL IN MANZANILLO

FL112253 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2141 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at inauguration of hospital in Manzanillo, Granma Province--live]

[Text] Compatriots of Manzanillo and Granma. [applause] I do not know how the microphones or loudspeakers are working. I have heard that they cannot be heard over there. You still cannot hear? [crowd shouts "Yes"] Well, I am going to ask the ones who cannot hear that they maintain discipline, particularly on that little corner over there [Castro points to his right]. Let them wait to read the speech in the newspaper tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. But let us maintain order. Are you not saying that you are going to organize and join the territorial troops militia? [shouts of "Yes"] Well then, let us behave as militiamen of the territorial troops. [applause]

We finally have had the satifaction of inaugurating this magnificent hospital project. If you like, I could begin by recalling some of the history of public health here in Granma; or in Bayamo, for example, which already had a hospital in 1514 but it advanced little since then. In 1958, it only had the Milanes General Hospital with 65 beds and 5 doctors to take care of a population of more than 140,000.

A similar situation existed in Manzanillo with its Caimari Hospital which was receiving a budget from the state of only 7,000 pesos annually and the rundown civilian hospital which likewise was receiving a meager budget.

There were some private clinics in both cities. Those clinics, a total of 11, were better equipped but inaccessible to the great masses of poor people who found it financially impossible to resort to that horrible medical market.

If this was occurring in the province's two principal cities, the situation in the rural areas--which had the largest land surface and population--was much more disastrous since, in addition to a few isolated doctors without resources, there was only a small number of beds in Niquero, Charco Redondo and Jiguani. The total number of beds was around 40. The number of qualified dental personnel was 39, who also were concentrated in the principal cities and devoted to private practice.

There existed practically no technical graduate personnel in any speciality. Empirically trained personnel were used but in small numbers.

Prevention activities were nil since there only existed the public health headquarters which primarily were concerned with false sanitation and epidemiological measures for the purpose of obtaining gains from merchants, foodstuff sellers and so forth.

Vaccination was practically unknown, and if some doctors practiced it, they did it with the well-off sector of the population which could pay. To cite an example, polio immunization cost 15 pesos. Most of the doctors practiced general medicine. In other words, they took care of all patients regardless of sex, age or illness. Most of the cases were taken care of by means of surgical treatment which was the most profitable, even if there was no justification for surgery. In other words, sometimes they performed operations for business when there was no need for the operations.

Actually, there were no specialized hospital services, auxiliary diagnostic resources or any quality, even for those who paid for the services of private clinics.

As a result of the dramatic realities I have pointed out, of the total abandonment of the peasant population and town and city workers, and for the extraordinary contribution which the people of these regions--and very especially the peasants of Sierra Maestra--made to the revolutionary struggle, the revolution made a special effort to improve the health conditions of both regions, beginning with the creation of the rural medical service in 1959 and through the construction of numerous hospitals and rural dispensaires and establishment of medical stations in the most isolated areas.

Eleven rural hospitals and more than 16 dispensaries have been built and more than 40 doctors were assigned to rural areas. Actually, public health was practically nonexistent and it was absolutely lacking in the rural areas. Special attention also was given to the existing hospital services in both cities. The Milanes General Hospital in Bayamo was expanded with a pediatric ward. The general hospital was inaugurated in Manzanillo and the Caimari Hospital was expanded and modified, thereby increasing the number of beds and services.

A noteworthy effort was made with auxiliary diagnostic resources and a notable improvement was reached with them as a result of the nationalization of the private clinics, which resulted in the assignment of numerous specialists and doctors. To this was added the integral improvement of all health services of a preventive and treatment nature and the extraordinary integral network which the revolution created and developed.

Some comparative data should be highlighted which reflect the growing development of public health in this province since 1959 to date. The total population of this province is 735,735. And from what I can see, a considerable part of them are here this afternoon, although only the city of Manzanillo was mobilized. The population of ages 0 to 14 is 278,729. Its surface, just in case some of you do not know it, is 8,457 sq km. It has a population density of 87 inhabitants per sq km. There are many of us. Doctors: Throughout the province there were 109 doctors, and only 16 worked part-time in the hospitals of the state. There were 16 doctors providing public health service for the state. And everything else was private practice. We currently have [in the province] 420 doctors and all of them working for the people. [applause]

In 1958 were 39 dentists, practically all in private practice. There are 121 at present and all of them are working for the people. [applause] Nursing personnel in the province: There were 20 in 1958. In 1980, there were 1,052, [applause] 427 nurses and 625 nursing aides. Middle level technicians excluding nurses: There were 10 in the whole province. In 1980, there were 769. [applause]

The total beds in medical assistance units, including hospitals, makeshift clinics [timbiriches], private clinics, the whole lot--there were 513. Of these, 255 were state-owned. In 1980, there were 2,672 beds. [applause] Births in institutions: 10 percent in 1958, 98.8 percent in 1980. [applause] You know that even the peasant women who live in the farthest reaches of the Sierra come to the hospital to give birth. That is, if they can make it in time. [laughter]

Infant mortality: This is an estimate because you know what statistics were like then. With the shortage of physicians, technicians, nurses, hospitals--well, you can imagine what epidemics were then. However, the estimate--very probably much below the actual figure--was 120 per 1,000. This was in 1958. In 1980 the figure was 22.2 per 1,000. [applause] Nevertheless, this is slightly above the national average, which is below 20. Pharmacies: At present we have 78. No one knows how many there were in 1958. Homes for the elderly: There was one in 1958. There are three now.

The following services or institutions did not exist in the province: There were no dental clinics in 1958, there are seven now; no policlinics in 1958, 19 in 1980; no sanitation and epidemiology laboratories in 1958, two in 1980; no rural hospitals in 1958, 8 in 1980; no rural dispensaries in 1958, 17 in 1980; no maternity homes in 1958, 13 in 1980; no nursing and middle-level technical schools in 1958, two in 1980; no blood banks in 1958, two in 1980; no orthopedic prostheses laboratories in 1958, one in 1980; no dental prostheses laboratories in 1958, one in 1980; no optical shops in 1958, five in 1980. There were no higher level students then. There are now. There were no middle-level medical students in 1958. There were 1,200 students in 1980. The figures are here.

Some of them are a bit long. For example, 2,279,661 outpatient visits were made in 1980. That is, three per inhabitant.

Hospitalizations numbered 80,540. Hospitalizations per 100 inhabitants: 10.9 maternity visits: 9.7 per pregnancy. That is where the struggle to save a life begins. Stomatological visits: 448,767. Major surgery in 1980: 10,910 operations. BCG vaccinations among the newborn: 99.8. This shows the huge gap between health facilities prior to the revolution and those today.

Around 40 medical specialties are available in the province. Eleven of these specialities became available with this new hospital in Manzanillo. The inauguration of this hospital is the culmination of the process to develop health services which for 22 years the revolution has pushed in Manzanillo and Bayamo. It is not a matter only of inaugurating a superb hospital facility with the most up-to-date resources, highly qualified specialists and technical personnel. This hospital is part of an extraordinary network of assistant-preventive services that is developing many health programs, extensively covering the whole province, whose main results are shown in the significant health rates registered in Granma Province at present.

This hospital is the principal hospital unit of this vast network. It ensures the highest level of assistance and is also the place to train physicians and specialists for the whole region. This center will also provide employment for 976 workers, including health and services personnel. It provides 19 clinical and surgical specialties. It has intensive and intermediate care units. It has 33 examination rooms and 13 rooms for first aid and tests. They are able to attend to 1,584 patients a day in 23 different specialties. Of the total cost of this hospital, 5 million pesos were spent in very modern and very exact equipment for diagnosis and treatment.

At present, 296 beds are already in use. This is 146 more beds than the predecessor, the Fajardo Hospital, which is now being remodeled so that it can become a psychiatric hospital with 100 beds. Burn, infectious and intermediate therapy cases are already being hospitalized. Modern techniques are being applied in x-rays and laboratories. These were not avilable in Manzanillo before. The hospital now has a staff of 688 workers, including 78 physicans, most of them specialists, and 115 nursing personnel, including 26 general graduate nurses and 15 with post-basic courses. The hospital has already attended to 14,747 outpatients. The guard service, operating rooms and the majority of diagnostic and auxiliary services are operating as planned. The schedule is being observed. Services will gradually increase as the professional and technical personnel are recruited and pending equipment is received.

In the just concluded 5-year period, four policlinics, one home for the elderly, one 20-seat dental clinic and one nursing school were built in the province and work is currently underway on the Manzanillo Polytechnical Health Institute with a capacity for 800 students as well as on a large number of expansions which give us a much better material base to plan health programs and continue this notable development of the province's public health services.

We now have the hosptial. We have part of the staff. It has been necessary to appeal to the revolutionary spirit and the solidarity of many physicians and technicians who have come from various parts of the republic. There is a large number of physicians from the capital among them. I have asked several workers and comrade nurses whether they are from Manzanillo, whether the nurses are from Manzanillo or not. I found out to my satisfaction that many are from Manzanillo, many of the workers are from Manzanillo.

And some physicians are from Manzanillo. I believe that some day you will not only have all the physicians you need here from the province itself, but you will be able to send physicians to other provinces. Perhaps to Baracoa, right? That would be one instance. Although a hospital just like this one will be inaugurated shortly in the area of Guantanamo. Medical facilities are being set up in practically all the provinces. And, of course, Granma Province will have its own. [applause]

Many nurses have already taken the nursing course in the province. There is a course under way right now. I understand that some 70 or 80 students are attending this course. There are several hundreds in the nursing school in Bayamo. So, I believe that the Manzanillo people themselves--as specialists, technicians, qualified personnel and, in the future, as physicians and medical specialists--will be the ones providing health services in this province. I believe progress in this area is not only demonstrated by the infant mortality rates, the number of cases, but also by the large number of Manzanillo people who have trained in the health field and by future prospects.

Of course, it is now much more difficult to lower infnat mortality from 22 per 1,000 to 18, 17, 15 than it is to have come down from 120 to 22. We are now reaching the limits of the possible but this does not mean that we will give up the fight to reduce infant mortality, to bring it down to the national average and below the national average. I believe that this hospital will help in this task. It will help to reduce the infant mortality rate in the 1-4 year-old group which is very low, in the 0-14 year-old range which is also generally low. It will continue to reduce mortality rates among mothers. I understand that the number of deaths while giving birth is 28 per 100,000. The struggle must go on to bring the number down by one, two or three at least. The struggle to better the rates is an unceasing one, as is, above all, the unceasing struggle to improve services and patient care. [applause]

The physicians and the technical and nursing personnel know of the revolution's effort to increase hospital resources, to acquire new books--hundreds of thousands in convertible foreign exchange were spent for books which are now being distributed among physicians. Millions in convertible foreign exchange were spent to increase the number of instruments and improve hospital equipment. Money was also spent to solve the problem of uniforms for the nursing personnel. [applause] The right kind of uniform was discussed with the nurses. I remember that when this work started, there were about 500 different kinds of uniforms. Each nurse had her own. There were no two nurses with the same uniform. I do not mean to say that cotton is a bad fabric but we know that it wrinkles a lot and nurses are too busy to have to iron the uniform every day. The uniforms are now made of polyester. There are two types. We have seen how the nurses are wearing their new uniforms in all the hospitals. Then there were the shoes. The right kind of shoe for the specific kind of work and even the right style, because there are those who prefer platform shoes and there are others who cannot wear this kind of shoe and need to wear shoes with heels. But they are all wearing some sort of orthopedic show. I know that the aides have asked about what they are getting. What we would like is for the comrade aides to improve, to study and not to rest until they become nurses. [applause]

Even slightest problems have been all analyzed in detail. And we are working intensively to improve the situation in all the hospitals--repairs, paint, maintenance, remodeling, reconstruction and so forth. The revolutionary government intends to forge ahead with this effort. We expect a good deal from health workers. And we are certain that they will give their utmost. For example, in this magnificent hospital which is already completed, what we would like to hear is that this hospital is one of the best in the country because of its services. [applause] After completion and inauguration, what we are now interested in is in the effort of the physicians, the technicians, the nurses and all the workers to provide the Manzanillo residents, all those who come to this hospital, the best services, the best care [applause], the best treatment. This is what we ask you, the health workers present here.

We must now announce the name this hospital will bear. Our party's leadership has decided that this hospital will be named after Celia Sanchez Manduley. [prolonged applause; Castro makes indistinct remarks to someone behind him]

For you, people of Manzanillo, and for all the people of Cuba, the name of Celia Sanchez is well known, especially here, in this province. We cannot fail to remember the difficult days of December 1956 when we landed in Las Coloradas in that boat which later gave its name to this province--those very difficult days in the first weeks when we were reduced to a very small contingent of the members of our expedition. It is impossible to forget what Manzanillo did for us through Comrade Celia Sanchez. [applause]

She was the first to establish contact between ourselves and the movement. She was the first to send us the first resources, the first money we received in the sierra and which was sorely needed. We, of course, paid for everything. If we bought a chicken or found a chicken we paid for the chicken and everything else. We even paid more than it was worth if possible. Never ever did we fail to pay for anything we acquired. The peasants wanted to give things to us as gifts. We did not accept this. There were times that places were empty on account of the repression and we left the money behind. That first money was so indispensable not only to survive but also to push on. We received that money from Manzanillo and Celia sent it to us. [applause]

The first bullets we received from the outside in those days, the first grenades, the first food, the first uniforms, the first knapsacks, the "nylon" [in English; not further described], everything that our guerrillas needed at the beginning [Celia sent to us]. And it was not only material, political support, full information [that we received]. That period lasted many months. And during those months until she joined the rebel army, Comrade Celia went underground for a long time in this region, in this city of Manzanillo in particular, running extraordinary risk. They searched for her unceasingly. And I always remember how she explained how she was able to survive that persecution and do her work clandestinely. It was due to the support of the people and the hunble people of Manzanillo in particular. [applause]

Following the triumph, Comrade Celia Sanchez worked quietly, selflessly, for 21 years in behalf of the revolution. She was always very concerned, she was very concerned about the peasants of the Sierra Maestra, about the old combatants of the Sierra Maestra, about all those who cooperated with us. She was very concerned about the people of Manzanillo and those in Manzanillo who cooperated with the revolution. When I say Manzanillo I am thinking of Niquero, Campechuela, Pilon and the Sierra Maestra and everybody else. [applause]

I believe that absolutely no one escaped her grateful memory as regards those persons who helped us in the slightest during those very difficult days. Thousands and thousands of peasants of the Sierra Maestra were taken care of when they had a problem in one way or another.

That is why that name is so beloved and familiar to you, just as it is to us, the Granma expeditionaries, those of us who were able later to overcome the setbacks, the immense difficulties of the early days, and to reconstruct our small army and take it to victory. For us, for that small initial group, Manzanillo and the region of Manzanillo and the coast and the mountains are so familiar. Those were very difficult days. There was a lot of repression, crime, torture, injustice. Many hundreds and hundreds of citizens of this province, in this area, in the cities and the countryside, were assassinated. Those stories are so horrible that they are not worth repeating. Crimes and tortures were committed in the cities and the countryside, assassinations, massacres--each time that the army of the tyranny suffered a defeat they took it out on the people, murdering them in the valleys and the fields, whole families. Sometimes there were scores of peasants killed. And then they spoke of skirmishes. They said that 30 died in this skirmish, 40 in another, in (El Oro de Guisa), Ojo del Toro, Pilon and so many other places. They hardly suffered any defeat without trying afterwards to take vengeance on the peasants.

We still remember that during the final offensive in the Sierra Maestra there were combat reports of hundreds of rebels killed. And reports of rebels surrendering. But I do not recall a single instance of a rebel from our troops falling prisoner. Never. And of course, at that time they had almost 500 prisoners.

Over 1,000 casualties in all when they came out of the Sierra Maestra to avoid total disaster in those months of July and August 1958. And that was the information they fed the people. That is how tyrannies, bloody regimes act. And the people and the province paid dearly during this repression. And despite the difficulty, the danger, the people of this area always came through. They never hesitated. And we recall the first revolutionary strikes. And the first revolutionary strikes occurred here in Manzanillo in support of the rebel army. [applause]

And there was no phase of the revolution without a very active participation of all the people of this province, especially of Manzanillo. Manzanillo was the first in all the strikes and all the uprisings. [applause] Our front then was approaching the region of Bayamo. And undoubtedly Manzanillo and Bayamo, along with the city of Santiago de Cuba, were the cities which made the biggest efforts, along with Jiguani, Baire, (Mazo), the former America and Palma. In other words, all the cities from Manzanillo to Santiago de Cuba were the ones that made the biggest effort of support for the rebel army and had the largest casualties. [applause]

Many sons of these provinces also strengthened the ranks of our army. Most of them were peasants and workers of these regions. Thus, we not only landed over here on these coasts, but the immense majority of our combatants and the ones who organized the rebel army and collaborated with it were sons of Granma [Province].

Our recognition is not mere words. Our recognition and gratitude are profound and eternal to the compatriots of this province; especially, and I repeat, to our compatriots of Manzanillo. [applause]

The revolution also has done something for Manzanillo. It has not been something special. It has done for Manzanillo what it was done for all the people and with people. The justice of the revolution had to reach from Cabo San Antonio to Maisi Point. The revolutionary laws have benefitted all our people throughout the island.

The revolution has sought to bring action where the needs exist and to bring justice where justice was needed and to bring the work of the revolution from one end of the country to the other. Sometimes, we would ask ourselves: Have we done enough for Manzanillo? Have we done enough for Bayamo? It was not a case of favoritism. There has been no regionalism or favoritism with Granma, but work has been done. The change has been big in this city, particularly over recent years. It has new factories, new industries. It is not a case of just this hospital today. Over recent years, a teacher training school and a new hotel were built. A polyclinic now is under construction near the hospital. A health polytechnical school now is under construction. The battery factory, the sprinkler irrigation pipe factory and the candy factory were built. The stadium has been remodeled and lighting was installed.

The beltway [Castro does not complete sentence] Many streets have been repaired. Yet, we know that there still remains much to be repaired.

Work is being done on the aqueduct and sewage projects. The airport was too small and a new one has been built. Progress is being made, although unfortunately too slowly, on the highway that will link Manzanillo directly with the highway to Bayamo and Las Tunas and with the country's central highways. Housing units have been built. And everything that can be done will continue to be done for the city of Manzanillo.

Particularly today, we feel that we are inaugurating one of the most important, useful and beneficial projects with this hospital. [applause]

Today, you have demonstrated your enthusiasm with this huge rally. When we asked ourselves how the ceremony should be conducted, we decided on a mass rally. We imagined that no Manzanillo resident would want to miss the rally. We said: Please do not undertake a provincial mobilization. We asked the comrades of the party in the province to mobilize primarily the people of Manzanillo. [applause]

We could not forget that we are in the midst of the sugar harvest, that the harvest has become a fundamental task of great importance for our country at this time. And we are in the midst of the harvest. Although this is Sunday, sugarcane has to be cut on Sundays, particularly so that we do not have drops in such work on Monday and Tuesday, which is one of the objectives we have for this harvest.

I know that the comrades of the party invited a representation of the other municipalities--Bayamo and others. However, it was only a representation. And we told the comrades: What we want today is that there be a big sugarcane grinding operation and that the mobilization in no way affect the harvest. That was what we asked the comrades.

The comrades of the party in Granma Province did something better. They organized a complete production and services mobilization of homage to Comrade Celia Sanchez. [applause] I believe that this actually was the best way to pay homage to one who devoted herself so much to her duty without resting a single minute and without forgetting a single detail. And I sincerely believe that this is one of most deeply felt, most profound and most revolutionary tributes that can be paid to a comrade who has given his or her life for the revolution. [applause]

The comrades organized that 7-day mobilization. They mobilized the masses. They mobilized the workers. They mobilized the youths and students. And they have done an extraordinary and exemplary work over these 7 days. A measure of this is what they achieved in the sugar harvest, aside from what they achieved in a number of other activities. The harvest gives a measure of what they did. Over these 7 days, the sugar mills in Granma Province performed a grinding operation of an average of 102 percent [of grinding potential]. [applause] The norm is 85 percent and they did 102 percent. This never had occurred in this province before.

And precisely today, according to what the comrades explained to me and I have the figures, they told me that the mills had ground at a 124-percent rate. [applause] The report from Havana was 123 percent. So, at this time when I am speaking here, there is this slight contradiction which I expect will be clarified and corrected. But even imagining 123 percent, it is a grinding super record [applause] and an excellent bit of news for the country since the country is trying to make an optimum harvest.

Actually, the harvest is developing in the most efficient and organized manner in the history of the revolution, in the 22 years of the revolution. [applause]

We have toured the provinces over recent days. We talked to all the comrades about the harvest and how it is going. And there is no doubt that the harvest is going perfectly well. There is great enthusiasm in all the provinces over the successes being achieved which give a measure of the spirit of our workers and of the management and organizational abilities of our party. [applause]

Levels [of harvest work] never before reached have been attained in all the provinces. And this occurred on 1 January and on 2 January, on Saturday, Sunday, and the following Monday and Tuesday. Thus, in the entire country over the past 5 days the grinding rate was 97 percent [the first day], again 97 percent, 96 percent on the third day, 96 percent on the fourth day, and today, Sunday, the national grinding rate again was 97 percent. [applause]

The cumulative national rate is about or almost 90 percent, despite the fact that we had days of rains, much rain, in December which created difficulties in some provinces that generally have very good grinding rates, such as Manzanillo [presumably Granma Province], Las Tunas and others.

The comrades are doing excellent work in Las Tunas. The grinding rate there--where the harvest generally is difficult work--has been more than 95 percent and even more than 100 percent over many days. This is very important because perhaps the greatest effort that must be made in the sugar sector has to be done this year.

We already know for sure that the harvest is going to go according to plans, and even better than planned as far as time and the use of resources is concerned because we have a huge task ahead of us: the sowing of almost 30,000 caballerias of cane. To overcome the effects of the cane smut, which did us great harm, and to try this year to entirely eliminate the variety of cane affected by this disease, which covered approximately 35,000 caballerias, of which some 17,000 are still left, we have to make an enormous effort this year.

Because of this and because of economic reasons, as we already explained at the closing of the National Assembly, we have to carry out an enormous sowing operation. And this is a difficult task, a truly difficult task.

We have also been analyzing the sowing situation with all of the comrades of the provinces, and there are limitations in machinery. It is true that a number of high volume extractors were purchased, but only one-third of them have arrived. Some will arrive toward the end of January, others in February and the remainder in March. And, naturally, by the end of March the lands will have to be ready.

We also have to pay attention to the other agriculture areas, pasture grounds, vegetables, tobacco, rice and so forth. The machinery, considering the planting plan we should prepare, will be scarce. This will demand a special effort. In supplying spare parts, in loading and unloading spare parts and in the work shops. We must make huge efforts because the sugar machinery will have to work day and night in the next few months, to be able to fulfill this plan. At this time I feel that this is a large problem. The planting that we are going to have to accomplish will involve 30,000 caballerias of cane. And this province is among those that have to make a huge effort. It is going to receive 45 high-volume extractors, but right now it has only 15. It is missing 30 extractors. When will it receive them? It might take a few weeks, and they have to be preparing the land needed.

The extent to which we finish the harvest early will determine how we will be able to fulfill our sowing plans. Because after the preparation of the land we must sow, and we must make our sowing the best, too. And along with this we must carry out the activities of cultivation, fertilization and cleaning of the cane.

We could affirm that as far as the effort the country has to make in the next 5 years is concerned, these 6 months are decisive in a decisive branch of the economy, which is that of the sugar industry, to achieve the increase in sugar that we need for the 1982 harvest. That is why the news that the harvest is going well is very stimulating and assures us that, in spite of the difficulties, we will be able to face this task.

There is great enthusiasm in the entire island, a great spirit in our workers. And what is happening in this harvest shows what our people can do. Now they can no longer tell us stories about the capitalists, the capitalists could do things, in the midst of unemployment and hunger, at a time when they did not use machines to cut cane, when everything was done by hand and with animals. When cane production is mechanized one still has to face the problems of the weather, the problems of the rains. The trucks then have to (?cross) the fields on their own power, not like a wagon pulled by oxen could.

The combine needs more or less dry land to work on. That is to say, we have work to do here. We have to mobilize the men. There are no long lines of men at the canefields waiting for an opportunity to work. There are very different conditions to carry out the harvest in our country under socialism. Now we have to mobilize, organize things. And in spite of all this, never, never did the capitalists ever have a harvest like this one that we are accomplishing under socialism. [applause]

So organized and so efficient. We now have tens of thousands of men who know how to operate the machines. Before the revolution it was very difficult to find someone who could really operate a tractor. Not just climb on one; start the ignition and let it run.

Operating one of those combines is not like driving a tractor. To drive one of those combines one needs a lot of experience: to repair one of those tractors, to maintain it, to fix or rebuild it, and so forth. There are tens of thousands of men in our country who have learned to operate these machines. And how they operate them and how they work: There are combine operators who have had to work 10, 12 and up to 14 hours. And extractor operators who have been working truly without limit, as only in a revolutionary year, as only in socialism, men are capable of working when they know that they have to accomplish a task and to overcome a difficulty. [applause]

The slogan of production and defense is being fully accomplished. Our people are working better than ever, more firmly and determined than ever before, more conscientiously, more responsible. But our people are also preparing more than ever before for their defense. And the idea of the territorial troop militias has been spreading like wildfire throughout the country. [applause]

Not only workers, men, women and youths are interested in it, but even children. There are many anecdotes about children who write, who collect a few resources and contribute them. The interest these children, the Pioneers, have shown for the territorial troop militias is incredible; so much so that they appear to have been complaining, even asking if they are going to be left out of the territorial troop militias. [applause]

They are not going to be left out because they already are contributing. They are giving their political support, their material support. There are many groups of children who are collecting bottles and other items to cover the expenses of the territorial troop militias and who are participating. Of course, in our country no one is going to be left out of the struggle against any aggression, not even the elderly or the children. I think that all of us who are aware, let us say, who have the use of reason, in one way or another will participate in that struggle to defend our fatherland. [applause]

We have just held our second party congress. An extraordinary congress. There is a very high opinion among all the revolutionary forces of the world, all the progressive forces, all the friendly countries, regarding the high quality of our congress. We have just concluded the sessions of the National Assembly. We are beginning a new year and we are beginning a new 5-year period. And we are getting off to a good start, to a very good start. We are beginning this period in a very revolutionary fashion. [applause]

The facts are showing what our people are capable of. And what begins well must end well. I had never seen in our people such a degree of security and self-confidence, such a degree of awareness and culture; all of this in this people, which had a large number of illiterates 22 years ago, particularly among the inhabitants of this province. One could ask oneself, to what degree? Of 100 people in the mountains, how many could read or write: Maybe 10 or 5. That was the reality.

Now these people have a 6th-grade-level education at a minimum, and are working their way up to the 9th-grade level. And we must note the value of education, the value of instruction, of culture and awareness. [applause] And this is what we are showing these days.

We were saying that it was necessary for all of us to commit ourselves to redoubling our efforts, to do more, to do as much as we can, beginning with all of the cadres of the party and state and continuing through all the citizens of our country. One can do much for the people, for the fatherland, for the revolution. What can a doctor do when he sits in front of his patients?

He is there working taking care of them and not just offering health and tranquillity, returning the joy of health to a countryman, a human being. He is not only carrying out a humane duty, he is helping the revolution. He is strengthening the revolution, he is defending the revolution. [applause]

[One defends the revolution] not only with a rifle, or by training others. There, at that post, the nurse who takes care of a patient, the technician who is in a laboratory ready to give a quick, better answer regarding an analysis are strengthening the revolution, are strengthening it politically, be they male or female. Because the better we can accomplish our duties, the more efficient we are, then the more satisfied our people are. They do not aspire to extraordinary things that are beyond their reach. They aspire to things that can be had, to receive what they can receive. And the more satisfied they are, the more committed they will be to the revolution, their fatherland, their people, and the more willing to defend it to the last drop of their blood. [applause]

We cannot stop being optimistic. The people of Manzanillo have experienced 25 years of history, which were important to our people. We recently celebrated the 25th anniversary of the Granma landing on the coasts of this province. [applause]

And these 25 years have not passed in vain. The difficulties have not been in vain. And we have the right to feel confident, secure, optimistic and determined. We have the right to not be afraid of anyone or anything. [applause and chanting of "Fidel for sure, hit the Yankees hard!"]

When we landed at La Colorada at dawn on 2 December 1956, there were 82 or us, 82. And an army of more than 60,000, including soldiers, sailors and policemen--without counting the squealers and the rest of them [laughter from the crowd] were waiting for us here. For each one of us there was 1,000 of them here, armed, one against 1,000. But we landed anyway, and began our march toward the mountains. And we faced the difficulties. Later on it was worse. Because later on we were just a handful, with a few rifles. When Raul and I got together again there were seven rifles and six of us. We had an extra rifle. At that moment there was one rifle too many. And then the odds were even worse, because the same 70,000 or 80,000 soldiers, sailors, policemen, etc., were still waiting for us. And we continued our struggle.

I do not want to be recounting the things that we were involved in. I only want to recall the situation in which we found ourselves, which was very difficult. The situation that we and you, the people of Manzanillo, were in, because you had placed your hope in a handful of men. And that handful of men had a very powerful enemy. Of course, if the people of Manzanillo had been armed. If the people of Manzanillo each had a rifle when we landed here, then the Batista tyranny would not have lasted any time at all. But the people of Manzanillo were unarmed. [applause]

I am talking about the teachings of history. History was good; our cause was just. We had confidence in the people. We were right. We were determined to fight. Without the will to fight what would have happened? We would have withdrawn. We would have surrendered. We would have given up the struggle. But none of us even thought of that; not even once. And there are people who did not understand, who asked themselves: What are those people thinking? Who do they think they are? There are only 6 of them left 7, 10, 12. How can they fight? Against such a powerful enemy and in such difficult circumstances. The circumstances were so difficult; we did not know those mountains. We had never been in those mountains before, that group of us. Then others began to join us, some peasants, for example Comrade Guillermo and other peasant comrades who were from that region and were familiar with it. But our group did not know the area at all. And that is how this story began, this 22-year story, until now, until this new figure of 124 percent that you achieved here in Manzanillo today. [applause]

From then until today when we are dedicating this hospital here. After 25 years and a few days. It must be 25 years and 38 or 39 days, more or less, since that struggle. I believe that I should mention it here: This revolution was born from almost nothing. It was born from very little.

It was born facing apparently insurmountable problems, facing an apparently invincible enemy. And this has been the history, the upright history of our revolution, the history, without hesitation or surrender, of our revolution and our people. And this is the spirit of not only the people of Manzanillo, but of our entire people. [applause]

Therefore, what enemy can intimidate us? [People shout: None] What threats can scare us [People shout: None] Regardless of how powerful the enemy might be. There is nothing more powerful than a just ideal. There is nothing more powerful than a people struggling for their cause, their fatherland, the land, their ideas, their concept of what they think is noble, dignified, just and morally correct. There is no force in the world superior to that. And there is no way to defeat a people like that. No way. [applause] Even if they land 10,000 tanks here. When they get here they will not have one front. They will have a front everywhere. Above, below, on their back, on the front, on the side, everywhere because [applause] [People shout: Fidel, Fidel] the entire country would be the battle front.

Ten thousand tanks. So what? They are not going to scare us or preoccupy us. Besides, we could have a few bazookas to shoot at those tanks. The tanks will not be sightseeing here. No one will be quiet anywhere. They will be facing a swarm of people, an armed swarm of people, this is the correct term, who are invincible and who will not give up. Not ever. [applause] That will not happen. And the stronger we are, the less danger there is because an enemy aware of what he will have to face, will have to think twice about it, will have to think about who they will be fooling around with.

So we are quiet, calm, working, preparing ourselves. We are so optimistic that we have not rested 1 minute in our work, in the cleaning, the planting, the harvesting, everything.

They will not make us negligent in our activities. If they threaten us we will work harder. We will even profit from their threats. We are going to profit from threats. [applause]

They have made insinuations, denunciations; they have expressed agressive ideas. Well, we already are stronger. We have started the year stronger than we were at the end of last year. We are working harder and better. Our revolution is stronger. Because the revolution, to say it like a peasant would, is something like a stake, and the harder it is hit the further in it is driven. [applause and chanting]

We are satisfied, people of Manzanillo and Granma, with this first mass event of the historic year of 1981, with this first mass event of this 5-year period, the first great popular meeting that we have been able to hold here, together with you, such firm, revolutionary and familiar comrades. We are satisfied [applause] with the presence here of all of Manzanillo, with this proof of a spirit of struggle and determination that you have given today, and with the beautiful tribute that you have given with the dedication of this hospital to Comrade Celia Sanchez. [applause]

This is also a tribute to other illustrious sons of Manzanillo, doctors also, who fought alongside us in the mountains and who no longer are with us, (Pity Fajardo) and Rene (Balleros). [applause]

It is also a tribute to the comrades who accompanied us on the "Granma" and died, a tribute to those who fought in the mountains and died, a tribute to all those who have fallen. Because each victory of the revolution is a worthy tribute to those who fell to make this possible. To those who fell so that our people could begin on this long, heroic and beautiful path of history to reach where we are today and what we are today. Fatherland or death, we shall win. [applause and shouts of "We shall win!"]

BAHAMAS

TEACHERS GAIN SUPPORT OF OTHER UNIONS

FL121910 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] A large number of workers employed by at least three public corporations reported sick today. Affected were the Bahamas Telecommunications Corporation, the Broadcasting Corporation of the Bahamas and the Water and Sewerage Corporation.

The general manager of the Water and Sewerage Corporation, Mr (George Moss), said the percentage of sick reports at the corporation was small but a spokesman for the management of Batelco said a good percentage of the unionized workers there did not report to work. The unionized workers at the Water and Sewerage Corporation are members of the Bahamas Utilities Services and Allied Workers Union and the unionized workers at Batelco and here at the Broadcasting Corporation of the Bahamas, are members of the BCPOU [Bahamas Communications and Public Officers Union]. Both unions, along with other member unions of the Trade Union Congress, on Friday past set their support for the teachers' union over their salary negotiations.

A trustee of the Bahamas Hotel, Catering and Allied Workers Union said executives of that union will sit down today to decide what action hotel workers would be taking in support of the teachers. Meanwhile the strike by the Bahamas Union of Teachers entered its second week today.

GRENADA

BISHOP UNDERSCORES STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALISM

FL122356 St George's Domestic Service in English 2330 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has described the weekend workers' conference as representing a major development in the solidarity process and the deepening of political consciousness of peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean. Addressing the mass rally at the end of the conference, the prime minister said we are all one people fighting one common enemy--imperialism.

[Begin recording] What we have had these past few days is peoples coming from the entire length and breadth of the Caribbean, from (?countries) that speak different languages to our own, people coming across the seas. People [words indistinct] recognize very clearly that differences of language, differences of geographical separation and whatever minor cultural differences might exist among the people of the Caribbean, it nonetheless remains undoubtedly true that we are one people with one basic history, with one basic geography. We are united in the fight against imperialism in this region and we are undoubtedly going to go forward to eventual victory. [applause] [end recording]

He also spoke of the importance of internationalism to the Caribbean revolutionaries who looked forward to a change in the world. The conference, he said, had demonstrated the continued commitment of Caribbean revolutionaries to the world process as a whole and not just to this region.

[Begin recording] And that has come out of a very deep understanding on the part of comrades in the Caribbean movement on the importance of internationalism, of what internationalism has meant historically for helping different people [words indistinct] in winning their struggle, and what internationalism continues to mean today in 1981 for insuring the victory of the people of El Salvador and for insuring that other revolutions and other revolutionary people around the world fighting for their own liberation, that they too are successful. Internationalism has been an outstanding feature of this conference.

It has been demonstrated not only in a look at the Caribbean situation, not only b the presence of the Caribbean people who are here, but also in the wider questions and issues which in one way or another have been addressed over these past few days. [end recording]

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop at last night's rally.

JAMAICA

ASPECTS OF BRIGADISTA PROGRAM UNDER INVESTIGATION

FL122125 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 6 Jan 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The Ministry of Construction has failed so far in determining the whereabouts of nearly 120 men and women who were supposed to have been studying construction in Cuba under the brigadista program.

The GLEANER understands that not only have all the records pertaining to the program been illegally removed from the ministry, but the people who were reportedly employed in a unit dealing with the administration of the program have denied all knowledge of any relevant information.

According to information reaching the GLEANER following the general election on October 30, when the JLP came to power, the brigadistas broke contact with both their relatives in Jamaica and the local authorities. The report said they expressed fe or their safety, and decided to lie low in Cuba.

Afraid for His Life

The contents of one letter, smuggled out of Cuba and posted in Jam co a relative of one brigadista, has substantiated this belief. In it, the writer ed that he understood that the files were being sought and he was afraid for his , should the particulars of his file be known.

The removal of information pertaining to the program has been complete that the Ministry of Construction has been unable to even identify the briga s who had been working on government construction sites when the new administration t ver.

Consequently, although the new administration is desirous ssisting those who are still in Cuba, it cannot make any positive move.

Meanwhile, one of the Sandino construction systems, wh was supposed to have been given to Jamaica by Cuba, has completely disappeared.

The system would make it possible to prepare the components for this type of construction on site, similar to what is done in the pre-fabrication system. It is not known whether the unit had been re-shipped to Cuba or has been removed by local people.

Investigation of this and other aspects of the brigadista program are being directed by a superintendent of police.

ST LUCIA

ODLUM ANNOUNCES PLAN TO JOIN NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

FL101318 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] St Lucia's foreign minister, George Odlum, has announced that his country wants to become a full member of the nonaligned movement in 1981. Odlum, who is also deputy prime minister, said the government's decision is in line with its commitment to take St Lucia's position to all international forums. St Lucia participated as an observer in the sixth summit of the nonaligned countries in Havana in 1979.